

1320 20

4840 20

7500 16

gross weight of a year the above Repairs, &c. will be undertaken. The Broken stone and sand stone used to be of the best quality.

The Contractor to enter into his personal Security in the sum of 3000 Rs. and to be paid by monthly instalments in arrears, upon a Certificate from the Supt. of roads that he has fulfilled his contract. But should the roads not be repaired and watered to his satisfaction, the Supt. of roads is authorized after three days notice thereof to the contractor, to do them at his expense.

The Roads to be watered are the Parell road, Bellasis road, Breach Candy road, Warden road, the road from the Breach vallah past Harrington Lodge and Colonel Goodfellow's to Warden road, the road from the grove past Sans Souci to the Parell road, and the Road from Malabar Point to Chowpatty.

Every information as to average quantity and quality of the Materials required to be used, &c. &c. may be obtained by applying at the Superintendent of Roads Office in the Fort.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Published by order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28th April, 1831. [280]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That on all occasions of inviting Tenders for Supplies required by, or through this Department, such of them as do not shew a specific rate for each article, will be considered Nugatory, and if any one person or Firm, make, or put in two tenders at different rates, or on the discovery of any other attempt at deception, calculated to defeat the object for which Tenders are invited, such officers will at once be thrown out.

F. HOLLAND,
1st Asst. Com. Gen.

BOMBAY,
1st Asst. Com. GEN. OFFICE,
3rd May, 1831. [279]

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS IN THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

1 W. Maclean Esq. H. M. S. Southampton	Bombay
1 Ao. Senor Miguel Archango.	Do.
1 Purshotum Narayan	Do.
1 Damodhur Mackoorjee,	Do.
1 Jevanjee Eduljee,	Do.
1 Huson Bux.	Do.
1 Mungul Khan, Sepoy.	Do.
1 Ramchundjee Na'oo Senoy	Do.
1 Babajee Crustna	Do.
1 Narayan Cammut,	Do.

F. BOURCHIER,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
7th May 1831. [270]

NEW CHURCH BYCULLA.

THE Subscribers for Shares in the proposed New Church at Byculla, having resolved to carry the measure into effect with the least possible delay, the managing committee hereby invite Persons, who may be willing to undertake the erection of the said Church, to send in their Designs with Estimates to the Secretary before the 7th July next.

The necessary information with respect to the site, extent of accommodation required, and other particulars, may be obtained at the Office of Major Dickinson, Superintending Engineer of the Presiden-

cy, and be allowed for

the above

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MR. J. H. BENNETT'S DAY SCHOOL, No. 6, Rampart Row, next house to the Parsee Aigarry. [285]

मीशतर.ने-इय-जेनेदनी.दाहादानी
जशकुल.दाहीशेहनी.अमीअरी.अमीअरी
कोरेकोरे.नंभम ५ वावा.येदेरमंके ५

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That Probate of the last will and Testament, of Joseph Miguel, late of Bombay, Armenian Merchant, and Inhabitant, hath been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to Dadabhoj Jeejeebhoy and Manckjee Pallonjee, two of the executors named in the said will reserving the right of Lozar Joseph Miguel the other executor to come in hereafter and prove the same, all persons concerned are therefore hereby apprized thereof.---Dated this 12th day of May 1831.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR.

[264]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

RESPECTABLE TRANSLATOR who understands the English and Gujaratee Languages. Apply to **NOR-ROJEE DORABJEE** at Byramjee Bulewalla's New Building within the fort, or Printers of this paper.

[298] Bombay, 14th May, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I, the undersigned, Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dattah, Parsee Merchant, Inhabitant of Bombay, do hereby inform to whom it may concern, that Parsee Ruttonjee Nowrojee, Merchant, whose shops are actually at Hursole, Rajcote, Bhooj, Poonah Camp, and Kirkee, that Manockjee Aspundiarjee and Merwanjee Aspundiarjee, Merchants, whose shop is actually at Surat, that Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Merchant, whose shop is actually at Ahmednuggur, that Pestonjee Ho musjee, Merchant, whose shops are actually at Sattara and Poonah, that Jamsetjee Rustonjee, Merchant, whose shop is actually at Solapoor.

That the above named Merchants being my Constituents, have forwarded me a few Bills, Notes, Bonds, &c. on European Gentlemen, for money to be recovered.

That thereupon I hereby notify, that whatever Gentlemen's Bills, Notes, Bonds, &c. are in my possession (and to whom I have forwarded accounts current and some letters) do not clear themselves from what is due by them, nor make any kind of arrangement with me, I shall be under the necessity of proceeding to that place where the money can be recovered, as all my aforesaid constituents have directed me.

BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE, Dattah.
Bombay, 14th May, 1831. [282]

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO., of Calcutta, beg respectfully to invite the attention of the Nobility, Ladies, and Gentlemen of the Presidency of Bombay and its vicinity, to their select assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Silver plate, Plated ware and Cutlery, &c. &c. which they have just opened: as also to some handsome single and double sets of Earthenware dinner services.

2 Rampart Road, near Messrs. Leckie & Co's. Office. [283]

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO., beg to invite attention to a choice selection of vocal and instrumental Music and Musical instruments; especially to two beautiful Machine Organs, by Dayrainville, received from Messrs. Burkin-yong and Co., of Calcutta.

Also to some Soda Water, from Messrs. Bathgate and Co. Calcutta. [284]

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT Anna Fermiota the Wife of Jeronimo Joze de Annunciação have this day contracted with Nicolao Tholende Souza to sell her Dwelling House and Outenances situate at Mazagon Packady 3d P. and assessed to the 3rd Walls of Bombay, and all persons having any claim or mortgage or otherwise, are hereby notified to make the same known to said purchaser at Francisco Xavier Pinto de Gloria at Mazagon, Moongavur Packady 4th Row, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they will be precluded therein.---Dated this 12th May 1831. [265]

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale, at retail, Hodgson's Beer in Casks, of October brewing, in good order, imported per H. C. Ship Buckinghamshire, at Rupees 140 per Hhd. for particulars apply at the Office of **BO-MANJEE HORMASJEE.** Terms ready cash.

[266] Bombay, 13th May, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NUSSERWANJEE and RUTTONJEE have the pleasure to announce to their customers and the public in General, that they have received by the ship Runnymede, Captain P. Wildridge recently arrived from London, the following Goods, which they have exposed for sale at their Shop, Opposite Messrs WOOLER and CO.

Oilman's stores, from Thomas Wyatt and Co. consisting of Pickles of sorts, Sauces of sorts, Mustard, Vinegar, Hams, Pine, Berkley, and Gloster Cheese, Red Herrings in Jars, pickled Tongues in Kegs Fresh Salmon in canisters, Perfumery from Smyth and Nephew and from Bristow and Edmond, Boots and Shoes from John Stunt, Snuff of sorts from J. Proctor, also the following by the Clairmont, Confectionery, consisting of Gooseberry Jam, Black Current Jelly, orange Marmalade, Raspberry Jam, Plum Jam, and Biscuits. As also they have for sale at their Godowns the following Superior French Claret, Viz. Chateau Margaux, Haut Brion, chateau Giscours Medoc, Chateaux Colon, Burgundy, sparkling Burgundy, chateau Latared, Hermitage Sauterne Liquor and French Cognac Brandy.

Bombay, 14th May, 1831. [271]

NOTICE.—In consequence of an Advertisement having appeared in the Bombay Courier, under date the 7th Instant, the Public in General are hereby informed, that the Garden situate at Mahim near Nagaw Village published for Sale at the public outcry on Sunday the 15th Instant at 4 o'clock P. M. is not the property of Mr. Dimingos de Silva, and cannot therefore be disposed of without the mutual consent of all the Parties therein concerned. 14th May, 1831. [267]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That Mr. Joao Carlos Bautista, hath bargained and sold to Mr. Matheus Antonio Augusto, a certain Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, situate at Mazagon, being No 24 Mungavar Pacady in the first row, without the Fort Walls of Bombay; any person or persons except Pandourung Dinanattjee having any claim, or demand thereon, are required to give Notice thereof to the purchaser, Mr. Matheus Antonio Augusto within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, or they, will be precluded therein.---Dated 12th May, 1831. [262]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed and Cool House, situated without the Fort on Baboola's Tank, lately occupied by Mr. Oakes, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto, Ditto, lower roomed, which is at present occupied by Mr. Hart, to be entered in on 25 of May.

Ditto, Ditto, within the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto, Ditto, on Bombay Green. For further particulars,

Apply to **DADABHOY PESTONJEE,** at fort.

Bombay, 14th May, 1831. [288]

ON Wednesday next the 18th Instant, FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit to Public Sale at their Rooms, an Invoice of recently imported Town made Saddlery, comprising Military and Hunting Saddles and Bridles complete, Snaffle and Watering Bridles, Heads and Reins, Girths, Martingales, Saddle Cloths, Horse Clothing, &c. &c. &c. Fine Welsh Flannel, Green and Scarlet Woolens, Table Cutlery, Morocco Skins, a few Baskets of prime Champagne, and sundry other Wines, with a variety of English Jewellery, consisting of Gold Seals, Pins, Brooches, Rings, &c. of rare Workmanship, set with precious stones.

At noon any Carriages or Cattle that may offer

English Grey hounds. A Brace of the above from the Duke of Gordon's Kennel, are for sale on board the Runnymede, where application respecting them may be made, or to Messrs. **FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.** [268]

FOR SALE,—At the Messrs **FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.** a few copies of a Pamphlet entitled "an Inquiry into the alleged Proneness to litigation of the Natives of India, with suggestions for amending some parts of the Judicial system of British India" by the author of an Inquiry into the causes of the long continued stationary condition of India, &c. Price 2 Rs. They have also for sale, The East India Directory for 1831, Rs. 10. The Court Calendar, Court Guide 1831, Sporting Magazine for December, Johnson and Walker's Dictionaries, Hannah Moore's works, correspondence of Sir Thos. Munro, and various other interesting works.

14th May, 1831. [268]

A GENTLEMAN is desirous of obtaining a few copper detonating Tubes for Joe Manton's Patent Gun, any person having any in his possession, and being willing to part with a few (on any terms) will really oblige the present enquirer, who will if required be able shortly to return the obligation in kind, expecting a supply shortly from Europe.

Enquire at Courier Office, or Messrs.

FRITH AND CO. [273]

SALE by Auction. **BECK and Co.** On Tuesday next 17th current, will dispose of by public outcry, the following varied collection of Goods, viz. a small invoice of Brass Wire and Hooks, and Handles for Drawers, Iron Dog Chain, Butt Hinges and Curry Combs, a variety of plated Ware, consisting of Salvers, Bread Baskets, Tea, Coffee, and Sugar Pots, Candlesticks, with Cut and plain Shades, Sundry Glass and Queen's Ware, Plated Chamber Candlesticks, the remains of an Invoice of piece Goods, comprising long Cloths, Madapollams, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gown Pieces, Europa Shawls, White Drill, Madras and Europe Chintzes, Senna Cloths, Benal Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. 50 pairs of soft Blankets, 100 Bussora Carpets, 130 dozens of Hodgson's Pale Ale in pints in riting attention, a few dozens of Champagne, 100 boxes of excellent real and imitation Manilla Segars, 50 Reams of French and Portuguese Foolscap Paper, a few dozen Cannisters of Gun Powder, Sundry Wines, and Liquors, a variety of Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a sound Buggy and a few Serviceable Saddle and Draught Cattle.

Forbes Street, 14th May, 1831. [274]

BECK AND CO. Have lately had added to their already extensive stock of Goods for sale on Commission, the undermentioned choice articles, viz. a few boxes of Bengal Segars from the renowned Vanzandye and others, Ghoraccio and Gools from Bengal, genuine Hodgson's pale Ale well up, Lis on, Port, Brandy, and brown Sherry, all of the best quality, and a few cases of real Scheedams Gin, French Clarets, and Burgundy, fresh Hyson, Pekoe and Pow-chong Tea, in 10 catty Boxes, 1st chop Sugar Candy in whole and half tubs, dry and moist China Preserves in boxes of 4 jars each, Brand, fruits, Jams and Jellies of sorts, Anchovy Paste in small pots, a few Chia Hams, salt Pork and Beef in small sized Kegs, Europe Pickles of sorts, Mustard and Vinegar, Oyster Pickles, genuine and tasteless cold drawn Castor Oil a capital square blackwood music stand, besides a great variety of other new Household Furniture, and a few cannisters of delicious fresh salmon.

Forbes Street, 14 May, 1830. [277]

BECK AND CO. Respectfully invite attention to the undermentioned choice collection of China Goods, just received for sale on Commission, viz. beautifully carved Tortoiseshell and Ivory visiting Card Cases and Snuff Boxes, carved mother o'pearl Fish Counters, Chinese Ear picks, cases containing Chop sticks and Knives used by mandarins and other nobles!—fine Grass Cloth for Gentlemen's Jackets, Grasscloth Pocket Handkerchiefs, sets of smoking apparatus containing Fire boats, Jop stick, 12 plates, and Segar Box, elegantly carved mother o'pearl whist Counters in richly cut Ivory boxes, superfine scarlet silk Cambric adapted for officers Jackets, silk Sleeping Drawers, and a few sets of handsome Ivory Chess men.

N. B. The whole of the above articles are highly deserving of attention, and in order to realize a ready sale, are offered at very moderate prices.

[297] Forbes Street, 14th May, 1831.

FOR SALE.—The well known and valuable Leasehold Premises, situated at the eastern extremity of the Esplanade near the National School, comprising an extensive and Elegantly built Messuage hitherto used as a Billiard Room, sufficiently Commodious for the Residence of a Family, also strongly built Stone Floor Court, expressly adopted for the popular amusement of the game of Rackets.

In the compound on which the buildings stand are convenient Bathing and Dressing Rooms, with Chunam Baths, and a most excellent Tank of stone, with a Well to supply water, originally intended for a Bath, but calculated for a variety of purposes. The whole of these desirable premises, together with three Billiard Tables of the best make, and various articles of Furniture, will, unless previously disposed of by private contract, be sold by public auction, on Monday the 30th day of May instant, at 12 in the forenoon. For further particulars and for a view of the property, apply to Veicento de Santos on the Premises.

[272]

first voyage... accommodation... experienced... Cabins may be...
[286] RITCHIE FINLAY
[296] Rampart Row, 14th May, 1831.

GENERAL ORDERS.
BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1831.
No. 182. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following General orders, dated 18th May 1827, 6 June 1828, and 26th March 1830, issued by the Supreme Government, and to declare the provisions they severally contain applicable to this Presidency.

By the Right Hon'ble the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, 18th May, 1827.
No. 102. Agreeable to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Vice President in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of all concerned, the following Warrant of His Majesty, and to direct that the Regulation it contains be conformed to, and strictly observed in all cases to which it may apply, in the Artillery, as well as the Infantry branch of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

Whereas we think it proper to revise the Regulation regarding the additional Pay of Soldiers for length of Service and to discontinue the additional Pay allowed to Corporals and Privates at the expiration of the first period of Service, our Will and Pleasure is that no Soldier, who shall enlist into our army after the 24 January 1823, shall be entitled to the additional Pay of one Penny per diem after Ten Years' service in the Cavalry or after seven years' service in the Infantry, but that he shall nevertheless be held to have the same claim as heretofore to the Extra Pay of two Pence per diem after Seven years' service in the Cavalry and fourteen years' service in the Infantry.

Given at our Court at Carlton Palace, this 24th day of December 1822, in the third year of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) F. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

Sec. to Gov. Military Department.
By the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.
No. 51 of 1830.

General Orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
Fort William, 20th March.
No Staff allowance being authorized by the existing Regulations for an officer appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge advocate, at a District or Garrison Court Martial, held under the provisions of the act of the 10th of George the IV. Cap. 6, and of the Rules and articles for the better Government of all His Majesty's Forces framed in conformity thereto the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve that an officer, discharging the duties of Deputy Judge advocate at a District or Garrison Court Martial, under a warrant from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, shall be permitted to draw a staff salary of six (Rupees 6) per diem for each day on which the Court may actually sit, the number of days drawn for to be determined as in the case of an officer nominated to officiate as Deputy Judge advocate at a General Court Martial agreeable to the Rules laid down in General Orders of Government, dated the 10th of May, 1816.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.
Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1831.
No. 183. The General Order dated 23d September 1829 (No. 344) granting Hospital Quarters in Native Regiments a staff salary of Rupees 5 per mensem is cancelled from the 31st inst.

Fort William, 6th June, 1828.
No. 126 of 1828. Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that officers of His Majesty's Service in India, who may be reduced to half pay shall instead of being permitted to draw as was authorized in General Orders of the 28th June 1822, the full Batta and House rent of their rank for three months after the date of the notification of their removal to the half pay list be entitled to the half Batta only and House rent of their respective ranks, for that period.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.
Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.
Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1831.
No. 184. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, the following appointments are made.

Golconda Battalion.
Lieut. C. R. Kowan, to be Adjutant vice Prother proceeding to Europe, Date of appointment 25th April, 1831.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieut. R. Farquhar, to be Adjutant vice Graham, deceased, 23d April, 1831.

Ensign C. S. Mant, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, vice Farquhar, Do. Do. Do.

No. 185. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following details of the Ordnance Establishment be allotted to the Stations of Deesa and Baroda for the preservation, receipt and delivery of all Regimental Reserve Stores, ordnance stores, Camp Equipage and Barrack Furniture at those stations.

FOR DEESA.
1 Sub Conductor,
1 1st Tindal,
6 Store Lascars.

FOR BARODA.
1 Store and Park Sergeant,
1 2d Tindal,
6 Store Lascars.

No. 186. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, the following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant T. W. Hickes, of the Artillery, to act as Adjutant to the Artillery details in Guzerat, from the 1st February to the 26th March, 1831.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1831.
No. 187. The Division Order issued by the office, commanding the Poona Division of the Army, dated

ADVERTISEMENTS.
A. Sippe, master of the Band of the Queen's Royal Regiment stationed at Colabah, begs most respectfully to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that the undermentioned will be the Prices at which he will attend at their Houses for the purpose of Tuning Pianos Fortes.

To those who reside within the Fort, on the Esplanade, or at Colabah..... Rs. 5
To those residing outside the Fort, at any place beyond the Esplanade..... Rs. 10

Bombay, 14th May, 1831.

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office.
Bombay Calendars for 1831, . . . 0 0
Indian Calendars for 1831, . . . 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney, . . . 0 2
Ditto Interest Bonds, . . . 0 2
Do. Policies, . . . 1 0
Bills of Lading, per set, . . . 0 2
Do. Respondentia Bonds, . . . 0 2
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set, . . . 0 2
Plans of the Island, . . . 1 0
Traveller's Itinerary, . . . 5 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act, . . . 3 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [289]

For Freight or Charter.
THE BRIG JANE YOUNG.
Of 250 tons, was to leave England on the 18th Decr. and may be daily expected.

Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
[275] **Bombay, 14th May, 1831.**

For Freight and Passage to London or Freight to China as encouragement may offer.
The fine Ship **DUKE OF ROXBURGH**, 500 tons, Thos. Brown, Commander. Has very superior accommodations, and is well known as an uncommonly fast sailer. This Vessel is expected in all this month and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.
[276] **Bombay, 11th May, 1831.**

For Passage to Scotland.
The Bombay built Ship **CLAIR-MONT**, Captain Kinchaid, will sail for the Clyde on or before the 29th instant.

This Ship has good poop accommodation for passengers, plans of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.
[292] **Bombay, 14th May, 1831.**

Freight for Opium.
THE well known Barque JAMESINA, of 393 Tons Burthen, Captain HECTOR, will sail for Lintin in May. For particulars enquire of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO. [293]

For Passage to the Clyde.
The new Ship **ELIZABETH**, of 307 tons burthen, D. McAlpine Master, will be dispatched for Greenock in the first week of June, has very excellent accommodation for a few Passengers Apply at the office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER & CO.
[294] **Bombay, 14th May, 1831.**

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The well known Ship **CHARLES KERR**, 500 tons, John Brodie, Commander, is expected here daily, and will have immediate dispatch. This ship carries a Surgeon.

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To those who reside within the Fort, on the Esplanade, or at Colabah..... Rs. 5
To those residing outside the Fort, at any place beyond the Esplanade..... Rs. 10

Bombay, 14th May, 1831.

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office.
Bombay Calendars for 1831, . . . 0 0
Indian Calendars for 1831, . . . 2 0
Blank Powers of Attorney, . . . 0 2
Ditto Interest Bonds, . . . 0 2
Do. Policies, . . . 1 0
Bills of Lading, per set, . . . 0 2
Do. Respondentia Bonds, . . . 0 2
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set, . . . 0 2
Plans of the Island, . . . 1 0
Traveller's Itinerary, . . . 5 0
Insolvent Debtors' Act, . . . 3 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [289]

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GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1831.

No. 182. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for the information of the Army the following General orders, dated 18th May 1827, 6 June 1828, and 26th March 1830, issued by the Supreme Government, and to declare the provisions they severally contain applicable to this Presidency.

By the Right Hon'ble the Vice President in Council.

Fort William, 18th May, 1827.

No. 102. Agreeable to instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Vice President in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of all concerned, the following Warrant of His Majesty, and to direct that the Regulation it contains be conformed to, and strictly observed in all cases to which it may apply, in the Artillery, as well as the Infantry branch of the Hon'ble Company's Service.

Whereas we think it proper to revise the Regulation regarding the additional Pay of Soldiers for length of Service and to discontinue the additional Pay allowed to Corporals and Privates at the expiration of the first period of Service, our Will and Pleasure is that no Soldier, who shall enlist into our army after the 24 January 1823, shall be entitled to the additional Pay of one Penny per diem after Ten Years' service in the Cavalry or after seven years' service in the Infantry, but that he shall nevertheless be held to have the same claim as heretofore to the Extra Pay of two Pence per diem after Seven years' service in the Cavalry and fourteen years' service in the Infantry.

Given at our Court at Carlton Palace, this 24th day of December 1822, in the third year of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

(Signed) F. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

(Signed) Wm. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

Sec. to Gov. Military Department.

By the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

No. 51 of 1830.

General Orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Fort William, 20th March.

No Staff allowance being authorized by the existing Regulations for an officer appointed to officiate as Deputy Judge advocate, at a District or Garrison Court Martial, held under the provisions of the act of the 10th of George the IV. Cap. 6, and of the Rules and articles for the better Government of all His Majesty's Forces framed in conformity thereto the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve that an officer, discharging the duties of Deputy Judge advocate at a District or Garrison Court Martial, under a warrant from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, shall be permitted to draw a staff salary of six (Rupees 6) per diem for each day on which the Court may actually sit, the number of days drawn for to be determined as in the case of an officer nominated to officiate as Deputy Judge advocate at a General Court Martial agreeable to the Rules laid down in General Orders of Government, dated the 10th of May, 1816.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1831.

No. 183. The General Order dated 23d September 1829 (No. 344) granting Hospital Quarters in Native Regiments a staff salary of Rupees 5 per mensem is cancelled from the 31st inst.

Fort William, 6th June, 1828.

No. 126 of 1828. Under instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that officers of His Majesty's Service in India, who may be reduced to half pay shall instead of being permitted to draw as was authorized in General Orders of the 28th June 1822, the full Batta and House rent of their rank for three months after the date of the notification of their removal to the half pay list be entitled to the half Batta only and House rent of their respective ranks, for that period.

(Signed) W. CASEMENT, Lt. Col.

Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1831.

No. 184. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, the following appointments are made.

Golconda Battalion.

Lieut. C. R. Kowan, to be Adjutant vice Prother proceeding to Europe, Date of appointment 25th April, 1831.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut. R. Farquhar, to be Adjutant vice Graham, deceased, 23d April, 1831.

Ensign C. S. Mant, to be Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, vice Farquhar, Do. Do. Do.

No. 185. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following details of the Ordnance Establishment be allotted to the Stations of Deesa and Baroda for the preservation, receipt and delivery of all Regimental Reserve Stores, ordnance stores, Camp Equipage and Barrack Furniture at those stations.

FOR DEESA.

1 Sub Conductor,

1 1st Tindal,

6 Store Lascars.

FOR BARODA.

1 Store and Park Sergeant,

1 2d Tindal,

6 Store Lascars.

No. 186. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces, the following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant T. W. Hickes, of the Artillery, to act as Adjutant to the Artillery details in Guzerat, from the 1st February to the 26th March, 1831.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1831.

No. 187. The Division Order issued by the office, commanding the Poona Division of the Army, dated

the partition of the latter at

No. 189. The

10th Regt.

Captain C. F. Hart, to

Hume to be Captain, in success

ed.—Date of rank 27th April, 1831.

Supernumerary Lieut. C. A. Echals

on the effective strength from the 27th April

vice Hume promoted.

No. 190. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Major W. Nixon, of the 19th Regiment Native

Infantry, to assume the Command of the Troops in

Candeish from the date of the departure of Lieut. Col

Kinnersley, to the Presidency on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1831.

No. 191. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in

Council is pleased to make the following appoint-

ments in the Department of the Adjutant General

of the Army, from the date of Lieut. Colonel Aitch-

ison's departure for Europe.

Major S. Porel to be Adjutant General of the

Army with the official Rank of Lieut. Colonel.

Captain J. Keith to act as Adjutant General of

the Army until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 7th May, 1831.

No. 192. The following temporary arrangement is

sanctioned.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Deacon, of the 6th Regt.

Native Infantry, to act as Assistant Garrison Surgeon

and Deputy Medical Store keeper at the Presidency,

from the 1st instant, until the arrival of Assistant

Surgeon Anderson.

No. 193. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in

Council has been pleased by a Resolution in the

General Department to extend the leave of absence

granted to Assistant Surgeon Crawford Vaccinator

in the Deccan, for a further period of fifteen days to

enable him to join his station.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the

Governor in Council,

C. N. BRIS,

Chief

...st me
...1100, now
...and the last di-
...in 18 months
...repeatedly writing
...get an answer, so I suppose
...be concerned in the transac-
...and think it but justice due to the Pub-
...to let them know it is a Perfect Humbug
...as I have been a Subscriber to three, at the same
...time and never got more than 4 per cent for
...my Money, those that think that enough to
...run the risk of their money being lost for
...ever to their Friends, let then buy a share for
...A RUINED CAPTAIN.

Bombay May 9th 1831.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	PORT.	DATE OF DISPATCH.
Jamesina	Hector	Lintin	in May,
Sir John Rae			
Reid	Haig	London	all disp.
Charles Kerr	Brodie	Cape and London	

VESSELS EXPECTED

FREE TRADERS.—Charles Kerr, Henry Wellesley, Earl of Eldon, and Red Rover, HON'BLE COMPANY'S SHIPS.—*Marguis of Huntley*, to sail from the Downs on the 24th January. *Duke of Sussex* and *General Kyd*, Ditto 7th Feb. *Hythe* and *Herefordshire*, Ditto 8th March.

HIGH WATER TABLE, —MAY 14TH, 1831.

Saturday	0 37
Sunday	1 17
Monday	1 52
Tuesday	2 35
Wednesday	3 28
Thursday	4 31
Friday	5 49

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight at 1 19	
Calcutta 30 days 105 1/2 Rs. per 100	Sicca Rupees
Madras 30 days 100 1/2 Rs. per 100	Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 142 1/2 Rs. per 100	Sicca Do.
1822 5 per Cent 106	Do. Do.
1825 5 per Cent 112	Do. Do.
1829 5 30 5 per Cent 110	Do. Do.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1831.

We would remind the friends of Capt. Hawkins who have not yet signed the Petition to His Majesty now lying on the Table of the Library at the Town Hall, that its early transmission to England is of great importance to Capt. H. and having heard it surmised that some Gentlemen have been deterred from going to the Library in consequence of their not being Subscribers to it, or introduced there by a friend, we think it right to mention that the Petition was placed there with the permission of the Committee of management of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and that no person need hesitate to visit the Library for the purpose of signing the Petition who desires to give his support to the same.

We continue to extract from our files of London Papers brought by the Buckinghamshire the most important articles of English and Continental intelligence which they contain.

The Special Commission appointed for the purpose of trying more speedily the numerous offenders that have been committed throughout the country for riotously assembling and destroying manufacturing machinery, had been proceeding for some time with their laborious and painful duties. The result has been the conviction, and in many cases, execution of numbers of the misguided wretches who have been the cause of so much disturbance and loss of property throughout the Kingdom. It appears however a strange anomaly, that while the whole country is suffering from the insecurity of property occasioned by their outrages and violence, that the government should be overwhelmed with petitions for the pardon of those that had hitherto escaped punishment. The circumstance which reflects more credit upon the sympathy than the discretion of the Petitioners, is remarkable also, as a contrast to the excitement produced about the same time in Paris, during the trial of the late ministers, who appear to have had the tide of public feeling setting against them to the last, as fearfully strong as ever.

The late papers contain but little news from either Spain or Portugal. The efforts of Mina and the constitutionalists in the former country appear since their late reverses, to have dwindled into hopeless insignificance, and

Assist. Surgeon R. I. Beham, 1st Lt. Cay do. Ensign A. Morrison, 22d Regt. N. I. to Poonah. Supt. Surg. V. Kemball, from Surat. Capt. J. S. Down, 1st Gr. Regt. from Guzerat.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign G. E. Tympson, B. E. Regt. to Deessa. Cadet R. P. Fogg, do. do. do. Lieut. L. Brown, 10th Regt. N. I. to Dharwar. Cornet H. Ravenscroft, 3d Cay do. Assist. Surgeon R. Browne, 2d Lt. Cay do. Lieut. and Adjutant T. Maughan, 12th N. I. to Surat. Cadet G. Robertson, 14th Regt. N. I. to Kolapeor. Lieut. Hamerton 15th Regt. N. I. to Rajpote. Ensign F. C. Wells, 17th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTHS.

At Belgaum, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. Cates, H. M's. 20th Regiment of a Son. On Monday the 2d Instant, the Lady of George Adam, Esq. of a daughter. On the 4th Instant, the Lady of A. N. Shaw, Esq. of a Son. At Malligam, on Tuesday the 3d Instant, the Lady of Major W. Nixon, of the 19th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter. At the Bhooj Residency, on the 27th of April, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Henry Pottinger, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

At Surat, on the 15th April, Mr. W. M. Kelly, Sub-assistant Surveyor and Builder, to Miss A. M. Major.

DEATHS.

On the 8th Instant, William Ironside, the Infant Son of John Bax Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 2 years and four months. At Nehr Hamlet, on the Mahabeshwar Hills, on the 9th Instant, after a short illness, Matilda, the beloved and only Daughter of Lieut. Col. A. Robertson, Resident at Satarah, aged 6 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

May 10. French Arrivals. Brig. Navarin, Guerin, Master, from Bourbon 15th March. H. His Majesty's Ship satellite, John Parker, Esq. Capt. from Trincomalee 13th April. Do. The Hon'ble Company's Ship Buckinghamshire, R. Glasspool Esq. Commander, from London, left the English Channel 26th January 1831. Passengers.—As per Courier Extraordinary of the 12th May. May 8. Ship Rannymede, P. Wildridge, Master from London 15th December 1830, Thistan D. Ancohen 24th February. Do. The Government Yacht, Telica, Mr. H. St. Amour, in charge from Chevol, 7th May. DEPARTURES. May 10 Ship Frances Warden, William Webster, Master, to the Eastward. Passenger.—C. Malcolm. 11. Barque Newton, Robert Rising, Master, to London. May 6. Ship Conde de Rio Pardo, L. d. Encarnacio, Master, to Benama and Chi. 7. The Government Yacht, Telica, Mr. H. St. Amour, in charge to Chevol.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Sir John Rae Reid, Robert, Claimant, Elizabeth, Rannymede. Country Ships.—Sulimany, Charlotte, Helen, Byangore, Lord Castlereagh, Ann, Edmonstone, Bannerman, Cadery, Pascoe, William, Glenelg, Caledonia, Charles Forbes, Macaborn, Syrene, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaioy, Eliza, Discovery, Dowlet Savoy, Ransord Persad, Asia Felix, ARAB.—Jadul Rahimoon, Lazarabany, Fathell Carrim, Shahool Mahmud. HON. COMPANY'S RECEIVING SHIP.—Hastings. Do. Do. Steamer—Hugh Lindsay. Do. Do. Steep of War.—Ternate. Do. Do. Armed Crane.—Nurbadah. Do. Do. Buckinghamshire. H. M. SHIPS.—Challenger, Southampton, Success, Cruiser, Satellite. FRENCH.—Brig Navarin.

CALCUTTA.

STATE OF JYPORE.

Adverting to the distracted state of the Jypore territory, and to the frequent inconveniences and robberies suffered in passing to and from the British provinces through that district, we were informed some time ago that certain regulations had been made by Government with a view to remedy such evils, and we requested those who have any personal knowledge of the subject to favour us with some further information relating to it. If such regulations were ever contemplated, we do not find that they have been carried into effect or even promulgated, as recent travellers to the Jypore territory profess total ignorance of their existence or operation; and it would appear, therefore, that if any such rules have been framed they are unknown to the persons whom they chiefly concern. Government are perhaps aware of the inadequacy of mere verbal rules to effect the object in question in a lawless and distracted country, and report affirms that it is intended to adopt more vigorous measures at the commencement of the ensuing cold season. A British force, it is said, is to be employed to exterminate the robbers on the Bhurtpoor and Alwar frontiers, and the plunderers and Thugs infesting the states of Jypore, Marwar, and Bickanir. This salutary and energetic measure has frequently been recommended by the various political officers, who have at different times resided at the Rajpoot Courts, but it is only lately that the sub-

...rather disproportion, to the generality of India, as those in the Sun, to that Luminary's whole disk. They are mere exceptions in short, which prove the truth of the contrary rule, or doctrine contended for, that the Sovereign in this country is the sole Landed Proprietor. It was arguing, from those grounds, or from Colonel Wilks' and Colonel Briggs' own distinctly recorded premises, that Sir T. Munro came to the opposite, and I may add *opposite*, conclusion, that the state had the exclusive proprietary right to the land, that the Ryots had generally speaking no claim to be so considered, and for maintaining which doctrine, as being its most distinguished champion, he has been singled out as the special object of the two Colonels' vituperation. Sir Thomas does not like Colonel Briggs, go out of his way to inquire how, or why, they are so, but taking the facts as he finds them, he draws the above, as the only legitimate inference that can be drawn from them, that is, that he, and he alone, is to all intents and purposes, Proprietor of the Soil, who receives a Proprietor's share of the produce, whether it be in kind or in money. That party in India, is the sovereign, ergo.—I say, he has made good his proposition, that the state is the Proprietor, and that there is no such thing as private landed property in India. They who charge Sir T. Munro with denying the existence of private landed property in any other sense than this, do him egregious wrong. They are guilty of as gross a libel on his fair fame, as the Ultra Tories upon Mr. Pitt's, when they used to drink to his memory at their anniversary Orgies, as an Anti-Catholic Emancipationist! No man more ready than he to admit the existence of such property, provided the assessment be sufficiently moderate, and certainly no one has stood up for the rights of the Ryots, to whom the land is said by the two Colonels to belong, or advocated their claims before all others, more warmly, ably, or with more unwearied perseverance. They are indeed "words which breathe, and thoughts which burn." (I won't be certain that I have quoted rightly, it may be the thoughts which breathe, and the words that burn, I only vouch for the truth of the sentiment), in every page of his luminous Revenue Reports.

The state has made the land its own, he maintains, solely by the high amount of the land tax; reduce that, and it will instantly become private property. The persons who would be the Proprietors too, were this boon conceded, ought certainly in his opinion, to be the Ryots; he will not allow for an instant, that a Zemindar has a shadow of claim to it. "It is only," says he, on the Malabar Coast that the Meeras yields such a Landlord's share, as to make it generally saleable," &c. Again. "In order to make the land generally saleable, to encourage the Ryots to improve, and to regard it as a permanent hereditary property, the assessment must be fixed, and more moderate in general than it now is, and above all, so clearly defined as not to be liable to increase from ignorance and caprice," &c. So much for the opinions of Sir T. Munro, *fiat justitia, Calum ruit!!* Pretty sort of private property that must be, forsooth, which not only pays a tax equal to the whole Landlord's rent, but lies prostrate under the feet of an arbitrary Government, to be assessed in any additional sum which that Government at its discretion, may choose to exact.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your very obedient Servant, VERAX.

May 10th, 1831.

To The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR, I observed in the Gazette Newspaper of the 4th May, a statement put forth of some 6 or 7 lacs of Rupees having been made by single Individuals speculating in Opium this year, and that this large sum has been the difference between the buying price in Malwa and the selling price in Bombay. Is this correct or not, or is there any inaccuracy in the statement, as we have no instance quoted in support of the fact.

Yours Obediently, AN ENQUIRER. Guzeratt, 10th May, 1831.

* Page 5.
† Page 609, vol. III. Revenue Selections.

"On Liberty and Necessity."
† "History of Mysore."
‡ "Briggs on the Land Tax."

ject has met with the serious and attentive consideration of Government. The plan of operations had not yet been matured, but a political agent has been ordered to institute inquiries into the predatory system which has long disgraced that country, and it is probable also to conciliate the Court and obtain its sanction to the corrective measures in contemplation. The civil authorities at Delhi, at Bhurtpur, and in Rajpootana will, in the meantime, collect all the information necessary to elucidate the subject and enable Government to arrange a skilful and efficient plan of operations. The states that will be chiefly benefitted by the expulsion of the Pindarries will probably be compelled to defray the charges of the war. This is but fair and proper, and although it is contrary to the present practice to incur the most paltry expense that can be avoided, it should not be forgotten that the British Government will gain as much by the extirpation of the marauders as the native princes and their subjects. It is very problematical indeed whether some of the native powers are not in league with the freebooters, and in that view it is well that they should be made to pay for putting them down. However that may be, such an outlay as this campaign will occasion, would be very reluctantly sanctioned or approved by that liberal and statesman-like body, the East India Direction. In the event of Government determining on hostilities, what will be the plan of operations? On this we must of course be very incompetent to speak, but a military friend has furnished us with a conjectural sketch of the probable arrangements which we submit to our readers. The Meywar-tis, it is said, are the most numerous and powerful body of plunderers, acting in regular bands, well armed, and possessing many mud strongholds which must be reduced by artillery; and against them the principal force, which will probably march from Agra, will, it is supposed, be directed. Detachments from the Rajpootana and Meywar field forces will penetrate the Jypur territory from the West, sweeping the intermediate country; reducing the strong forts to the southward of Jypur, and driving the fugitives upon the Eastern or Agra Division. A third detachment, probably taken from the Nussurabad force, will enter Marwar on the East; while a fourth drawn from Delhi and Hansi will occupy Bikanir, and eventually communicating with the troops in the Nagore and Joudpur countries, drive the banditti towards the Indus. This sketch is professedly conjectural, and is drawn perhaps on too extensive a scale, but it must be perfectly evident, that unless the Pindarries are wholly exterminated so far at least as to prevent their ever forming powerful and organized bands, great expense and trouble will be incurred to no purpose. Half-measures are useless, and it is to be hoped that none of that description will be adopted. We have heard the name of only one officer who, it is said, is to be employed in Command on this important duty—Colonel Lockett.

Besides the extirpation of the hands who have so long infested Central and Western India, there are collateral advantages attending this movement, which is in view, after the late peaceful although somewhat grumbling times, will be friendly to the preservation of military habits and a military spirit among the troops; while on the other hand the concentration of the forces required for this purpose, may possibly have the effect of facilitating the negotiations which are in progress with RUNJEET SINGH.—*India Gaz.*

LIEUT. TALBOT—MRS. RAMSAY.

FROM THE JOHN BULL.

We are enabled, upon the most undoubted authority, to lay before our readers the painfully interesting details of a very extraordinary occurrence, which has lately taken place at Delhi. We could not hope to obtain belief for a story, unprecedented in Indian Annals, upon testimony of a less conclusive nature, than that before us. All persons, who take cognizance of military affairs, will have perused in a late General Order the result of a Court Martial, held at the above-named station, in which Lieutenant H. Talbot of the 8th Regiment N. I. was honorably acquitted of charges brought against him by Lieut. A. Ramsay, of the same Corps, for a gross insult; alleged to have been offered to his wife. It may not be generally known that this lady has already made a figure in public, as Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. O'Neill, and those, who are acquainted with the strange tale, in which the *ci-devant* widow and the late Mr. Birch were the principal actors, will be the less surprised at the unwarrantable lengths so violent a woman permitted herself to go, in her endeavors to ruin the character of a person, who had innocently provoked her enmity.

Shortly after the acquittal of Lieut. Talbot, while he was sitting as a guest in the Mess Room of the 1st Native Infantry, a stranger, habited in a foraging cap and military surtout, entered the apartment, and, standing behind his chair, attempted to discharge two pistols at his head, both of which were afterwards discovered to have been heavily loaded with buck shot. Fortunately both missed fire. An alarm was given and the gentleman, who sat next Lieut. Talbot, starting up, seized the assassin, and, both falling together over some hookahs, to the surprise and consternation of all present, the voice of Mrs. Ramsay betrayed her disguise, and in the supposed officer they beheld a disappointed and revengeful woman. The unfortunate husband is implicated in the transaction, as an accessory before the fact, and now under fixed bayonets, awaits his fate.

been forwarded. We have been favored, through the kindness of a friend, with a copy of this document, to which we shall probably give a place in our to-morrow's paper, believing that, in doing so, we shall not be guilty of any impropriety.—*Beng. Hurk. April 26.*

EUROPE.

CONFIDENCE IN THE MINISTERS.*

THE Ministers have obtained what may without extravagance be called a respite. We use the word deliberately, believing that any Ministry, pledged to good measures, is placed in a false position, and must dread the day when it has to make an attempt at pleasing both Parliament and the Country. The present Ministers are in that false position. They have promised to bring forward a measure of reform which shall satisfy the country, and they know that Parliament will not consent to any such measure.

Now, the question is—which will the Ministers decide to please—the Country, or the two Houses? If they resolve to please the two Houses, the Country will raise against the false Ministers a storm of indignation, invective, insult, and active, though legal opposition, such as would quickly destroy the irritable frame of the Premier, and perhaps break the heart of the honest leader of the House of Commons—for we believe that Lord Althorp could scarcely live with the title of renegade. If the Ministers resolve to please the Country, regardless of Parliament, either they must resolve to quit their present false position, becoming again the ostensible leaders of the Country in Parliament, and for the first time the real leaders of the Country out of Parliament—which would be a miracle, or another miracle must be worked in their favour. If they intend to satisfy the Country and yet to keep their places, they except this miracle, that the two Houses will commit political suicide. The constitution—as those call it who live on the taxes—the constitution which actually works, is corruption. Destroy the corruption, and you destroy the constitution. Reform the House of Commons—let the members be returned by the unbiased (that is, the secret) votes of a majority of tax-payers—do this, and your Government will be, not, as now, an open oligarchy called a mixed government, but a democracy with the same false name as before. Will the existing oligarchy be the markers of a democracy? Will such men as the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lansdale, Lord Cleveland, and Lord Grosvenor, voluntarily give up all share in the Government—in the infliction and disposal of taxes except only the influence to be derived from wealth, knowledge, industry, talents, and public services? We firmly believe that they will not; and it is men like these who dictate the votes of Parliament. If the Parliament would reform the House of Commons, why demand reform? The very foundation of the demand is, that the voice of the House of Commons is the voice of such men as the Lords just named, and not the voice of the country. Surely it is not necessary to show that those Lords and the country have separate, or rather contradictory interests; and the inference is plain, that nothing but a miracle will obtain a vote of both Houses in favour of the reform which the country demands.

Our own opinion of the present Ministers is, that many of them have a decided affection for the constitution as it is—calling themselves Reformers only because they perceive that the constitution will no longer "work," and intending to give up as little as possible of the corrupt system, solely in order to preserve as much as possible. The sentiments of this part of the Ministry appear to us to have been well expressed by Lord Haddington on the 17th instant. It should be remembered that this Lord was Lord Binning, the intimate friend of Canning, and a bitter enemy of reform, on the ground that Parliament "worked well."

The Earl of Haddington said, that he had no hesitation in acknowledging that the feelings in favour of reform were growing rapidly throughout Scotland. The people were completely dissatisfied with the borough representation; and as the system no longer had the confidence of the people, it was impossible that it could work well. He would go farther and say, that it was an absolute impossibility for any man, whatever his station, or however wilfully blind, not to see that a great change of opinion upon the subject had been recently produced throughout every part of the empire. In this point of view, he felt himself compelled to consider the subject; and the only point was to ascertain where to make a stand against those disaffected persons who wished not for reform but for revolution. The noble Earl at the head of his Majesty's Government had declared, that in reformed Parliament he would be cautious to preserve the institutions of the country; and he should come to the question with an anxious desire to give his support to the noble Earl, and to repose confidence in his measures.

Further, we cannot help suspecting that all the Ministers, except Lord Althorp, would disappoint the confidence which the country (not Lord Haddington) is inclined to repose in them rather than abandon the profits and consequence of office. Hence we conclude that the Ministry (Lord Althorp no longer forming part of it) will carefully limit their proposal of reform to what shall be agreeable to both Houses. This will

* This paper has been sent to us by a correspondent. Some of the opinions of the writer we can hardly bring ourselves to concur; yet, knowing them to be entertained by many enlightened politicians, we deem it useful to publish the paper entire, that the Ministers may be made aware of the light in which they appear to some of the ablest thinkers and most independent men in England.—*Ed. Cor.*

be a mock reform. Let Ministers look to the consequences.

Meanwhile, it is astonishing that so clever a man as Lord Grey should allow his friends (Lord Brougham used to call such people parasites) to take a course which will render the position of the Minister even more difficult than it must be at all events. These foolish partisans address two sorts of language to the two parties between whose cross-fire the Administration is placed. To the enemies of reform they say: "Lord Grey has sworn to perish with his 'order.' His purpose is to restore, not to destroy, the constitution. Never mind what the Radicals may expect: depend on it, Lord Grey and Lord Durham and the Duke of Richmond will never countenance a reform which would destroy the harmony that subsists between the two branches of the Legislature." To that great Radical the Country, these busy bodies say—"Why petition? Why embarrass the Ministers! Has not Lord Grey been a Reformer from his youth? Then look at Brougham, pledged to real reform by a thousand oaths. What matters it that Lord Goderich, Lord Palmerston, and the Duke of Richmond form part of the Cabinet? Those Tories will be overruled by the Premier, who will inevitably propose—and, if you do but let him alone, will carry—a real reform."

However different the matter of these addresses, they have both the same object, and always conclude with the same words—"Have confidence in the Ministers."

The anti-reformers have not been persuaded to leave their case in Lord Grey's hands—witness the debate on the Evesham election, in which Lord Chandos, Lord George Lennox, Mr. Ross, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. A. Duncombe, the Messrs. Banks, and Mr. Horace Twiss, figure as hasty, violent Reformers. Which of these men obtained his seat without bribery of some sort? What do they mean? only to declare, early and very decidedly, what sort of reform the harmony party—that is, the ruling party—will permit. This distrust of Lord Grey by the Tory party would be well for the Premier, if he intended to bring forward a measure of real reform; because it would spare him the extraordinary animosity which all men, and especially spoiled Tory men, used to their own way, bear towards those who bitterly disappoint them. It was the Duke of Wellington's letter to Dr. Curtis which the Tories never forgave. They would have opposed, but would have pardoned a straightforward measure of Catholic relief. They would oppose Lord Grey's measure of real reform, but would pardon the man if he gave them fair notice of his purpose, so that they might easily frustrate it. If he should attempt to jockey them as to Reform, as the Duke of Wellington did jockey them as to the Relief Bill, they would rancorously pursue him, as they hunted Canning, even beyond his grave. This is why we say, that if Lord Grey intends to propose a measure of real reform, he ought to rejoice at the distrust of the Tories—supposing always, as we do suppose, that Parliament will never be either jockeyed or bullied into enacting a real reform.

But Lord Grey intends no such thing. If he do, why ask for a six weeks' recess of Parliament in order to concoct his measure, when ninety-nine men out of every hundred, not to mention Lord Brougham, have made up their minds on the subject? The Country, which knows very precisely what it wants, has listened to Lord Grey's "parasites," and seems willing to place confidence in the Ministers. So be it, if it so please the Ministers and the country; but then, how much more bitter will be the disappointment of the country—how much more painful the situation of the Ministers—than if no deception had been practised by the one party, nor any delusion cherished by the other! Our own belief is, that both parties will ultimately curse those who preach up "confidence in the Ministers."

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 31.

4th Regt. Light Dragoons: Capt. W. Havlock to be Major, by purchase, vice Brown who retires; Lieut. Sir K. A. Jackson, Bart. to be Capt. by purchase, vice Havlock; Cornet D. Gordon, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Jackson; Gent. Cadet W. Ironside, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Gordon.

13th Light Dragoons: Major M. Bowers, to be Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Boyse, who retires; Capt. E. G. Taylor, to be Major, by purchase, vice Bowers; Lieut. W. D. Hamilton to be Capt. by purchase, vice Taylor; Cornet M. Jones, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hamilton; T. Tourney, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Jones.

1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. Hon. F. H. Needham, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Vernon, who retires; Ens. and Lieut. F. G. Hood, to be Lieut. and Capt. by purchase, vice Needham; M. Dashwood, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by purchase, vice Hood.

Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards: Capt. E. Harvey, from the half-pay, to be Lieut. and Capt. vice G. Bentinck, who exchanges.

3rd Regt. of Foot Guards: Lieut. and Capt. T. Wedgwood, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Talbot, who retires; Ens. and Lieut. N. Micklethwaite, to the Lieut. and Capt. by purchase, vice Wedgwood; W. F. Byng, Gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by purchase, vice Micklethwaite.

15th Regt. of Foot: Capt. T. A. Drought, to be Major, by purchase, vice Eden, promoted; Lieut. R. L. Battersby, to be Capt. by purchase,

vice Drought; Ens. G. Pinder, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Battersby; F. Walker, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Pinder.

23rd Foot: Lieut. G. Francis, from the half-pay of the 10th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. P. Matthews, who exchanges.

29th Foot: J. L. Judgson, to be Ens. without purchase, vice Baird, cashiered.

56th Foot: Ens. R. Manners, from 79th Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Aylmer, who resigns.

75th Foot: Lieut. J. H. H. Boys, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Welsh, who retires; Ens. C. B. Moultrie, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Boys.

76th Foot: Capt. J. H. Anstruther, from the half pay to be Capt. vice G. J. Smart, who exchanges.

78th Foot: M. Forbes, Gent. to be Ens. without purchase, vice Manners, promoted in the 56th Foot.

86th Foot: Capt. J. Barrett, to be Major by purchase, vice Creagh, promoted; Lieut. L. Halliday, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Barrett, Ens. O. Phibbs, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Halliday; C. T. Murray, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Phibbs.

WAR-OFFICE, January 11.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons: Cor. and Adj. J. Salmon to have the rank of Lieut.

15th Regiment of Foot: Lieut. J. R. Norton, from the 55th Foot to be Lieut. vice Hird, appointed to the 74th Foot.

18th Foot: Assist-Surg. T. W. Jeston, from half-pay 36th Foot to be Assist. Surg. vice Lewis, promoted.

20th Foot: Lieut. R. Saunders, from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. V. Shelly, who exchanges.

22nd Foot: to be Lieuts. Lieut. M. Carey from half-pay 83rd Foot, vice Gordon, promoted; Lieut. J. H. Mackrell, from the 92nd Foot, vice Reardon, promoted.

31st Foot: Lieut. C. A. Sheppard, from half-pay 14th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. Edwards, who exchanges.

35th Foot: Lieut. G. Bayly, from the 44th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Butler, promoted.

36th Foot: Lieut. G. Creswell, from half-pay 3rd Foot Guards, to be Lieut. vice Robertson, promoted.

40th Foot: Lieut. J. Adamson, from half-pay Royal African Corps, to be Lieut. vice Pickering, promoted.

44th Foot: Lieut. J. St. John, from half-pay 12th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Bayly, appointed to the 35th Foot.

49th Foot: Lieut. C. Dutton, from half-pay 95th Foot, to be Lieut. vice T. F. Richardson, who exchanges.

55th Foot: to be Lieuts. Lieut. H. Macquarie, from half-pay 4th West India Regiment, vice Norton, appointed to the 15th Foot; Lieutenant Robert Logan, from half-pay 31st Foot, vice Cochrane, promoted; Lieutenant Frederick Beardman Codd, from 2nd West India Regiment, vice Foy, appointed to the 71st Foot.

56th Foot: Lieut. S. Grayson, from half-pay 94th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Ansell, appointed to the 74th Foot.

57th Foot: Lieut. S. Robbins, from half-pay 18th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Loft, appointed to the 92nd Foot.

58th Foot: Lieut. T. Lillie, from half-pay 59th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Boys, promoted.

70th Foot: Lieut. J. K. Jamieson, from half-pay 27th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Dalgety, appointed to the 2d West India Regt.

71st Foot: Lieut. E. Foy, from the 55th Foot, to be Lieut. vice A. Jones, who retires upon half-pay 1st Foot.

74th Foot: Lieut. C. W. Hird, from the 15th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. Stewart, who retires upon half-pay 4th West India Regt.

78th Foot: Lieut. T. J. Taylor to be Capt. without purchase, vice Lardy, deceased; Ens. T. Wingate, to be Lieut. vice Taylor; A. T. Munro, Gent. to be Ens. vice Wingate.

86th Foot: Lieut. W. T. Servantes, from half-pay 66th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Keogh, promoted.

95th Foot: Ens. and Adj. D. Collard to have the rank of Lieut.

96th Foot: Lieut. P. K. Nolan, from half-pay Canadian Fencibles, to be Lieut. vice Warren, promoted.

99th Foot: Lieut. F. B. Russell, from the 1st West India Regt. to be Lieut. vice Bunyon, whose appointment has not taken place.

1st West India Regt. Capt. G. H. Fitzgerald, from half-pay 37th Foot, to be Capt. vice A. Fitzgerald, Evans, who exchanges; Lieut. W. Burke, from half-pay 53rd Foot, to be Lieut. vice Russell, appointed to the 99th Foot; Lieut. E. Middleton, from half-pay Royal African Corps, to be Lieut. vice Downe, promoted.

2nd West India Regt: Lieut. J. Hoskins, from half-pay 1st Foot, to be Lieut. vice Codd, appointed to the 55th Foot; Lieut. J. S. Dalgety, from the 70th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. Russell, who retires upon half-pay 27th Foot.

Staff: Lieut. G. Francis, from the 23d Foot, to be Adj. of a Recruiting District, vice Hodges, promoted.

Hospital Staff: Hosp-Assist. J. Damerum, from the half-pay, to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Baird, appointed to the 26th Foot.

Memorandum—The title of the officers who are upon the half-pay as Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals, have been altered to that of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General from the 29th of July, 1830; but this change is not to be attended with any additional expense to the public.

WAR-OFFICE, January 17. Memorandum, His Majesty has been pleased to declare himself Colonel-in-Chief of the Household Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards, and the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.

January 18. Royal Regt. of Horse Guards: Cor. W. Murray to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Cosby, promoted; Eas. A. T. Munro, from the 78th Foot, to be Cor. by purchase, vice Murray; Cor. A. T. Munro to be Adj. vice Cosby, promoted.

1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards: Lieut. J. B. Morris to be Captain by purchase, vice Skinner, who retires; Cor. Hon. W. D. Irby to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Morris; H. D. Sands, Gent. to be Cor. by purchase, vice Irby.

7th Dragoon Guards: W. Sandilands, Gent. to be Cor. by purchase, vice Shirley, appointed to the 7th Light Drag.

4th Regt. of Light Dragoons: Cor. W. Skipwith to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Henderson, promoted; L. Dagleish, Gent. to be Cor. by purchase, vice Skipwith.

7th Light Dragoons: Cor. A. Shirley, from the 7th Drag. Guards, to be Cor. vice Cox, who retires.

1st Regt. of Foot: Quartermaster H. Mair, from the late 2nd Royal Vet. Bat. to be Quartermaster, vice L. McKay, who retires on half pay.

16th Foot: Lieut. H. Copping, from the half-pay 60th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Deakins, appointed to the 23rd Foot.

23rd Foot: Lieut. J. Deakins, from the 16th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Francis, appointed Adj. of a Recruiting District.

34th Foot: Quartermaster W. Pepperall, from the half-pay of the 32nd Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice How, retired with a commutation allowance.

42d Foot: L. Macquarie, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Lord Cardross, whose appointment has not taken place.

54th Foot: A. Herbert, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Nevill, appointed to the 1st Drag. Guards.

73rd Foot: Eas. W. Dawson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Daly, who retires; W. B. Faunce, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Dawson.

79th Foot: Lieut. R. Manners, from the 56th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Macdonell, promoted.

84th Foot: L. L. White, Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice Goslen, promoted.

91st Foot: Ens. B. Campbell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Lloyd, who retires; A. Campbell Gent. to be Ens. by purchase, vice B. Campbell.

1st West India Regt.: Capt. R. Hughes, from the half-pay, to be Captain vice Fitz-Gerald, who retires.

Unattached. Lieut. J. A. Henderson, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Capt. of infantry, by purchase.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

All the attention which the public can spare from our own complicated and perplexing political situation—with many men sentenced to death for riotously destroying property, and the great body of the intelligent people beginning to petition for the remission of the somewhat cruel sentence—public opinion wresting the sword of the law from the hand of the executioner, while there is nothing but the law to check and terrify the numerous labourers of the manufacturing and agricultural districts from following out the demands which have led to riot and disturbance, and which they are now making from Wales to Kent, and from Cornwall to Northumberland—with the Catholics of Ireland openly prosecuting their great plan of separating the two kingdoms, while the Aristocracy and Hierarchy of that country, from a combination of arrogance and neglect, are completely denuded of all influence over the people—the actual Government of the country being, in point of fact, though the old forms continue, in the hands of Mr. O'Connell, Dr. Doyle, and other chiefs of the Catholic party—with a Ministry perplexed by pledges of Reform, and by undertaking to keep on its legs a system of Government which cannot co-exist with Reform—all the attention, we say, which the public can spare from our own complicated concerns, is still anxiously turned toward France and Poland.

FRANCE.

To begin with Reform, the statement we made last week, that the present Ministry was determined to unite itself with the moderate and anti-republican party, is fully verified. The great leader of this party, Royer-Collard, the late President of the Chamber of Deputies, has come again into the field; and it is evidently the determination of the present Ministry to stay as much as possible the progress of change—to resist the dissolution of the Chamber—to enforce obedience to the laws as they are—and to endeavour to preserve, with the Duke of Orleans for King, nearly all the power possessed by Napoleon and Charles X. In other words, they are to maintain what is called a strong Government, by convincing the people, that as long as they preserve a King and a Court, there will be always attempts made to give them all the power and influence, legitimate and illegitimate, possessed by their predecessors. In short the events of the last week show that the Government of July has adopted for the rules of its conduct the principles of Bonaparte and the old family of the Bourbons. The Lafittes, the Montalivets, the Talleyrands, the Decazes, the Dupins, the Lobaus, and the Soules, are all men of these schools. We have now no doubt that it was a knowledge of this influence, and these principles predominating in the councils of Louis Philippe, which led to the resignation noticed last week of Lafayette. Dupont (de l'Eure), O'Dillon Barrot, and other professors of Republican principles, and leaders of the Republican party. The moderate party has begun to make an attack, by means of its organ the

Journal des Debats, on the venerable Lafayette and his colleagues in retirement. The existence of the party of moderate Liberals and Republicans has long been known; but the great event of the week, as far as France is concerned, is—that these parties, sharing since July in the Government, have now come into conflict for the possession of it, and for the time the victory is with the moderate Liberals, with the Bonapartists, and the sticklers for the old regime. The acts which evince this subsequent to the retirement of Lafayette, are the Election Law, which has been proposed to the Chamber, and a Royal Ordinance for abolishing the artillery of the National Guard. The former will only treble the number of electors, or give the power of voting, now confined to about 80,000 persons, to about 200,000. This extension of the franchise will not satisfy the Republicans, and does not accord with the interpretation they have put on the promise of the King. The proposed law has in it, however, one principle likely to conciliate many of the leading characters. It gives votes to members of all the literary and learned societies acknowledged by the laws; to barristers, physicians, and members of the Provincial Councils of Government. It lowers the qualification of eligibility, and does away with the Departmental Colleges, or allows the candidate to be directly elected by the electors. It increases, by thirty eight, the number of Deputies. The law is altogether framed in the sense of the Anti-Republican party; and though it will displease them, it seems not ill adapted to the present state of society in France. In principle it is bad; for it assumes that the Government shall determine for the people who shall represent them, and on what terms they shall be chosen, while the very idea of Representatives requires that the people should determine for themselves who shall be their delegates, and on what conditions they shall be entrusted with their power. The Ordinance for the dissolution of the Artillery of the National Guard, which consists generally of the most enthusiastic and ardent part of the population of Paris, is justified in the French Journals on the ground of the excessive republicanism of that body. Some time ago the Government fruitlessly endeavoured to deprive them of their guns. The Ordinance itself is condemned as contrary to the law, and as assuming that dispensing power which led to the banishment of the late King. Nothing further has transpired of the conspiracy announced a short time back, except that it has been ascribed to the Republicans; but the Prime Minister has stated that the affair is undergoing legal investigation, and will in due time be made public.

The ex-Ministers have been safely removed to their places of confinement. There was a tumult at Compiègne on their passage, but it passed off without violence. Street musicians in Paris have been forbidden to play the "Marseillais." There is a report that the French mean to quit Agiers, but it is not credited.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The most remarkable circumstance which has occurred abroad this week is the resignation of General Lafayette of his post of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, accompanied by a change in the French Ministry, which must lead to further changes. M. Dupont (de l'Eure), the steady and tried friend of liberty, and M. Odillon Barrot, another popular man, with their friends, have resigned, leaving M. Lafitte, who has hitherto been considered rather as the friend of Lafayette, owing much of his power to the General's influence than as the head of a party, in the possession of the Government. We cannot ascribe to him sufficient talents and sufficient influence to carry on the business of the country; and as the Republican part of the Cabinet has seceded, he can only find support in the opposite, or the Guizot party, which seems to have a majority in the Chambers. This is easily accounted for: the Deputies represent all France; the extreme Liberal, or Republican party, of which Lafayette is the chief, exists chiefly in Paris. The public opinion of the capital is much more different from the public opinion of the country generally, than is the public opinion of London different from that of the whole people of England. The consequence is, that the majority of the Chamber of Deputies, collected from all France, is, and will be for some time, in opposition to the people of Paris. Of these, the bold, the ardent, and the youthful, have more influence than the sober, the steady, and the middle aged; and nothing but a long political education, which for the French is only now beginning, can make them sensible that a Revolution implies a change in the habits and modes of thinking in a whole people, which never was, and never will be, effected in a few days. The events which led to the resignation of General Lafayette are few and simple: on Friday week, the Chamber of Deputies came to a resolution respecting the organization of the National Guard, which deprived Lafayette of his command, with the understanding that he was to be re-appointed by the King. He took umbrage at this, and, in spite of the entreaties of the Monarch, persisted in resigning. He explained to the Chamber of Deputies that he considered the office incompatible with a constitutional Government—that it was looked upon with jealousy by Foreign Powers, and that he had always intended to resign it. Court Lobau has been appointed to command the National Guard of Paris. The commotions in that city, about which so much was said last week, have passed over without further alarm. The Ministers have described the week as a crisis full of danger, but we see no proofs of it further than the outrageous cries of a mob. There have been a few arrests, but no person of note or mark has been implicated. The Students of the Polytechnic and Medical Schools have wrangled a little with to

Deputies: the people call out for further political improvements, but the Chamber of Deputies is slow to make them, and a conflict between that Assembly and the opinions of the ardent part of the population of Paris is avowed. M. Merilhou succeeds M. Dupont, and M. Aarthe, a well known advocate (the Denman of Paris,) is appointed Minister of Public Instruction, in the place of M. Merilhou.—*Bell's life in London*, Jan. 2.

TRIAL AND SENTENCE OF THE EX-MINISTERS.—This celebrated trial, as we noticed last week, began on Wednesday, December 15th, at ten o'clock. It took place at the Hall of the Chamber of Peers, in the Luxembourg Palace, which was prepared for the occasion, and was conducted with great decorum and solemnity to its close. The prosecution was conducted on the part of the Deputies (or Commons) by M. Beranger, M. Persil, and M. Madier de Montjau. The accused were defended by several learned and skilful Counsel. The first day was chiefly occupied in interrogating two of their colleagues in the Cabinet, who had retired from office before July. The whole of the second and third days were passed in examining witnesses. On the fourth day one of the Managers for the Commons spoke to the evidence, and M. Martignac, in an oration of four hours, defended Prince Polignac. On the fifth and sixth days, the defence of the other Ex-Ministers was gone through, Count Peyronnet reading his own defence; and M. Beranger, one of the Commissioners of the Deputies, replied. M. Cremieux, the defender of M. Guernon de Ranville, on concluding his oration, fainted, and was carried out of Court. He was overpowered by his emotions. Another Commissioner replied on the seventh day, and the advocates of the accused each made a few observations, and by half-past one o'clock on that day (Tuesday) the Court was cleared for the Peers to deliberate on the sentence. At ten o'clock the public sitting of the Peers was resumed, when the President, in a voice of deep emotion, pronounced the sentence. It declared the four Ex-Ministers, Prince Polignac, Count Peyronnet, Victor Chantelauze, and Count Guernon Ranville guilty of the crime of high treason; and considering that no law has determined the punishment of treason, it sentenced Prince Polignac to be imprisoned for life in the continental dominions of France, to be deprived of his titles, rank and orders, and to be considered as civilly dead; the three others it sentenced to be imprisoned for life; it places them in a state of interdiction, and deprives them of their titles rank and orders. It sentenced them all to pay the expenses of the proceedings. The Ex-Ministers were removed from the Luxembourg back to the Castle of Vincennes, which is a strong fortress, on the evening of Tuesday, in order to place them beyond the reach of the Parisian mob, and there at ten o'clock the sentence of the Court of Peers was read to them. Thus seven days sufficed, the Court generally meeting at ten o'clock, and closing at four, to bring this solemn and important trial to a conclusion, our neighbours surpassing us as much in the rapidity of their judicial, as of their revolutionary proceedings. Their last revolution was consummated in three days. Our revolution of 1688 cost several weeks. The only similar trials which have taken place in England for many years were those of the late Queen and of Mr. Warren Hastings; and the former lasted from August 19, to November 10, while the latter extended through several Sessions, and terminated only in ruining by the costs the individual who was impeached for crimes.

Appearance of the Ex-Ministers at the Trial, from the celebrated Letter of "O. P. Q." in the Morning Chronicle.—Prince Polignac is rather above the ordinary stature; disposed to be slender; has a large nose a pale and disagreeable face, a low forehead, an expression of feature by no means commanding, and even when he smiles there is something revolting, and not pleasing, in his manner. His head would satisfy a craniologist that his system is right; and there is something more of Jesuitry and imbecility mixed up in his appearance than you meet with every day of the week. When you look at Prince Polignac, you cannot believe that he was the author of the system of the Ordinances. When you regard his manner—his smiles at any trifling incidents which occur during the sitting—his apparent unconsciousness of his real position—and his cold and almost indifferent attitudes—you naturally ask yourself, Is it possible that this man could be the author of the Ordinances of the 25th of July? and you reply, without an instant's deliberation, in the negative.—Peyronnet always reminds me of your late Mr. Huskisson. I speak not of their principles, but of their appearance; not of their moral character, but of their resemblance in manner and habits. Once in your House of Commons I heard Mr. Huskisson reply to some attack on his system made by, I think, a shipping merchant. He seemed to say to his auditory—Well, as I am obliged to answer this babler, I may as well answer him for ever, and coolly crush him with the weight of facts. So to work he went, and the poor merchant's ears must have tingled, and his heart have been broken. There was so much of *wonchalance* in his manner, that some called it insolence, conceit, and pride; but I have been told that this was a false estimate of his character. Well, just such a man in manner, voice, and air, is the Count de Peyronnet. I speak not of their persons, for they were different. Peyronnet has a full face, is rather inclined to be stout than otherwise, has a little colour, a very small portion of hair on his head, and takes a great deal of snuff. When he was arrested, he denied who

he was with great coolness and effrontery; but when discovered, he held out his wrist, and said "Feel my pulse! Not the least so! I wished to avoid the inconvenience of an arrest, but, as you have discovered me, here I am, Count Peyronnet, Peer of France; and I beg to ask by what authority you arrest the person of a Peer?" M. de Chantelauze has the air of a little, deformed, gouty, rheumatic, every day shop-keeper, who is dressed in black to look more respectable before his Judges. There is nothing in his person to interest, or in his manner or position to attract attention.—Poor Guernon de Ranville is thin and tall, has the appearance of youth about him, and the air of a man who is—in a great fright, and who is heartily ashamed of himself for having put his signature to Ordinances which it is quite certain he disapproved, and against which he most zealously protested. He reads a Newspaper through and through again. He pays scarcely any attention to what passes, and is evidently absorbed by two reflections, the one is how wretched is his situation, and the other how he wishes France did but know how he pleaded, argued, and protested, against the system, and how great a debt he thinks himself for having listened to the appeal made by the Ex-Monarch when he is reported to have said to him—

"Well, M. Guernon de Ranville, we count upon your loyalty as we do upon your eloquence." Guernon de Ranville never expected to be a Minister.

"Let us now turn to the Counsel of the accused; and first of all comes M. de Martignac! the eloquent, talented, honest, virtuous, noble minded Martignac! Martignac accomplished more for the happiness and honour of France during his administration than any Minister since the first Revolution. He is a little man, with a pale face, almost sallow, with pointed and marked features; he is dressed, not as an advocate, but as a private gentleman, decorated with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. His voice is powerful and commanding; his manner is dignified and persuading. His audience regard him with a respect amounting to awe; and when he rises every one says, "Ecoutez!" And well are they repaid! The most trivial circumstance he renders important.

"The President, Baron Pasquier, sits in an ordinary large arm chair, opposite the accused and so as he may distinctly hear them. His face is stern and decided, but his manner is at once manly and bland. His voice is firm and strong. He is perfectly impartial."

The state of Paris during this trial has been very alarming, but fortunately, and much to the credit both of the Government and the people—to the Government for the precautions it has taken, and to the people for the forbearance they have shown—nothing worse than alarm has happened. On each day of the trial numerous mobs assembled, and occasionally shouted, "Death to Polignac—Death to Peyronnet; but the imposing attitude of the military force and of the National Guard prevented them from proceeding to violence. Up to the present time there has been no violence used or attempted, though the apprehension of it is not fully passed. In anticipation of some dreadful scenes many of the English left Paris. Plots, it is said, were discovered, and the Ministers declared in the Chamber that the enemies of the public peace had coalesced to promote riot, disorder, and revolution. Proclamations and orders of the day were published, inciting the National Guard to do their duty, and warning the people against insurrection. For the whole week Paris seemed on the brink of a great moral convulsion, but the heavings and throes that announced its coming have not as yet been followed by the dreadful event. Up to nine o'clock on Wednesday evening Paris remained tranquil.

POLAND

Excites great interest, but no events have transpired of consequence. General Chlopicki has been re-chosen Dictator; he has refused a salary, asking for nothing but provisions for himself and Staff, and a residence at Warsaw. The Emperor Nicholas has published a Proclamation, breathing fire and devastation to the Poles. He is to join his Army on its murdering expedition on January 14th. Count Diebitsch has already ordered the Russians to advance from Wilna towards Warsaw. Nicholas and Constantine are quarrelling, and the latter is to be stripped of Poland. Although Austrian and Prussian Poland have not risen, the Courts of Vienna and Berlin are much alarmed, and all the troops of the former Power which can be spared from Italy are concentrating in Galicia. The Governor of Prussian Poland has commanded all its inhabitants to return out of insurrectionary Poland in fifteen days, on pain of confiscation. In Prussian Poland, according to the latest accounts, the nobility have failed in an endeavour to excite the peasantry to take up arms. The Prussian Government has treated this class of men well, and they remain faithful.

BELGIUM AND SWITZERLAND

Proceed with their new organization; nothing of interest has happened in either. It is said that the Prince of Saxe Coburg has declined the Sovereignty of Belgium, and that they mean to elevate one of their own countrymen to the Throne. On some points the decision of the Congress relative to the duties of Belgium are at variance with the Protocol of the Great Powers, but diplomatists no longer settle the fate of nations, and therefore the Protocol seems of no importance.

on Tuesday, December 7, has reached London during the week. Like all such documents, it is what the American call lengthy, but possesses no peculiar interest. As far as England is concerned, the President speaks favourably of the frank and cordial manner in which the negotiations between the two countries relative to the West India Trade have been conducted, and expresses a hope that the still pending negotiations between us relative to the north eastern boundary of the republic may, under the mediation of the King of Holland, be soon brought to an amicable conclusion. The President recommends to Congress to consider the propriety of declaring future Presidents ineligible after one term of service. The General dreads the influence which continuation in office gives. The contrast of the language, speaking to his fellow citizens, with that of the monarchs of Europe talking of their subjects, is very remarkable, as is the difference of information which the Message conveys to the American from that which a King's speech usually gives to the people of Europe. The Indian Tribes, called Choc-taws and Chickasaws, have agreed to remove out of the way of civilized men, beyond the Mississippi, the Government of the United States, proposed to occupy the country of the Red men to the South and West. The descendants of the civilized people of Europe are, as it were, ploughing the Red Men out of existence. Some whining souls regret this—we do not. It is the triumph of art and skill over barbarism. "What good man," says the President, "would prefer a country covered by forests and ranged by a few thousand savages, to our extensive Republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms, embellished with all the improvements which art can devise or industry execute, occupied by more than 12,000,000 happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion?" We would not. The most gratifying statement, however, for those who are now seeking to model the institutions of Europe somewhat after the fashion of America is that of the finances of the country, combined with the wonderful prosperity of the people. "The whole revenue," says *The Times*, "drawn from 12,000,000 of people does not exceed 5,000,000 sterling; and their expenditure, including army, navy, an extensive outlay for various public works, and the whole charge of the several departments, may be reckoned at 3,000,000 sterling, a sum not much exceeding, if it does not fall short of, that raised for the Civil List of this happy country of Great Britain, together with the sinecures and pensions. Here is the true vulnerable spot—here the ulcer that eats into us. It does not bring the annual outgoings of Great Britain into something like a more reasonable proportion to that of other—and those other rival—States, the proportion between British power and theirs will every day exhibit a lamentable and fearful alteration." Never despairing of our Country, we say, let us try.

LATEST MISCELLANEA.

Ireland. we regret to say, becomes daily a subject of increasing uneasiness to the Government. Mr. O'Connell's power seems unabated, and it is now brought into active collision with the power of the Viceroy. Each issues his proclamations, and each is obeyed: but the Viceroy's proclamations are only quietly obeyed, apparently because they are enforced by those of Mr. O'Connell. The Government of the Marquis of Anglesey is using great vigour, it is supposed, under the advice of the new Lord Chancellor; but it is becoming, in proportion to its vigour, unpopular with the Agitators. If the Government of Ireland proceed in its present career, and has no fear of consequences, and if the agitators of Ireland are equally unapprehensive, civil war in that land of contention cannot, we are afraid, be long delayed. At home, chiefly in consequence of the agitation in Ireland—for the agricultural districts appear pacified, & the towns are prosperous, affairs are every day becoming more complicated and more perplexing. The difficulties of the Government are increasing every day; and no wisdom, we are afraid, can remove them. Abroad, too, affairs are getting more complicated. The Emperor of Russia has issued a Proclamation, breathing fire and slaughter against the Poles; but it is generally suspected that his means of executing vengeance are not commensurate to his wishes. His preparations, however, cause other Sovereigns to prepare, and the prospect of a general war is now added to the certainty of a general revolution.

POLISH REVOLUTION.—Prince Adam Czartorisky, who, no doubt, will be called to the throne of Poland, was born January 14, 1770, and is the son of Prince A. Casimir Czartorisky, and is descended in a direct line from the Jagellons, Grand Dukes of Lithuania, who reigned over Poland for so long a period. He was educated in England. On returning to his country, in 1795, he was sent to Russia as a hostage, along with his brother, Prince Constantine. At Petersburg he formed a particular friendship with Alexander I., and became Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prince Adam withdrew from Public affairs after the peace of Tilsit. It was only the character of Alexander which he admired; and, out of all the decorations which the Emperor offered him, the only one he accepted was that of the White Eagle of Poland. He strenuously opposed the rigorous

up by the latter, furnished grounds for the greatest eulogium on Prince Czartorisky: M. Novossiltzoff accused him of having prevented the union of the Russian and Polish students. Prince Adam has been leading, up to the present time, a very quiet life, living in great retirement: he has a large and splendid library, to which any one could obtain admittance who chose. Klopicki, who is at the head of all the Polish troops, was born in Poland, and went through his first campaigns during the war of independence, and fought unremittingly under Dombrowski, in Italy. He commanded the first regiment of infantry of the Vistula in the campaign of Poland, in 1807. He commanded the four regiments of the Vistula in Spain in 1808; he aided at the siege of Saragossa; and he contributed to the success of the battle of Sagunto. He was General of brigade in the Imperial Guard, in 1812, and was afterwards wounded at Smolensko. When the Polish army returned to Poland, the Grand Duke Constantine took the liberty of criticising the appearance of the division under Klopicki. The review took place in the court-yard of the Palace of Saxe. The General, indignant at those reanks, said to the Prince, "It was not in this place that I obtained my rank and orders; and it is not here that I will allow my honour to be sullied." On that very day he retired from the service.

INTENDED TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF THE NEW MEMBER FOR PRESTON IN LONDON.—It has been arranged that Mr. Hunt shall enter London to-morrow publicly (through Highgate), at one o'clock, and his friends have determined that a concourse of people shall be ready to receive him to the number of one hundred thousand.—On Tuesday week he was conducted into Blackburn by fifty thousand persons, numbers of whom bore flags, with complimentary inscriptions, on the occasion of the election. He was afterwards magnificently entertained at a public dinner, to which upwards of 200 sat down. After dinner the wives and daughters of the gentlemen who dined were admitted, and the largest room in the town was crowded almost to suffocation.—At Bolton, Oldham, and other places, Mr. Hunt was received with great enthusiasm, and public dinners were given to him at each town. At Wolverhampton a public breakfast was got up, to which he was invited. From thence he went to Birmingham on Tuesday, to dine publicly with the Council of the Political Union.

POPULATION OF POLAND.—At the beginning of 1829, the kingdom of Poland (i. e. the Russian province so called), of which Warsaw is the metropolis, contained 4,688,289 souls, exclusive of the army. The increase since the year 1825 had, therefore, been 383,983. The Jewish portion of the inhabitants had been almost universally located in distinct quarters; they amounted to 384,273 individuals. The extent of property insured in the Warsaw Assurance Office was 420,000,000 guilders (33,250,000*l.*) in value. Warsaw itself possesses a population of 136,554 souls, independently of a garrison of 15,000 men; and of this population 30,146 are of the Jewish faith.

The contest of wit between Lord PLUNKETT and Mr. O'CONNELL, or between the aristocratic temper of Lord ANGLESEY and the democratic principles of the Liberator, has displayed itself in two more proclamations,—one to put down the embryo society for securing the rights of petition, attempted to be established against Mr. STANLEY's letter; the other to put down the political breakfast parties at Home's Hotel. The Government will leave the Liberator neither bread nor butter. On the subject of these proclamations, O'CONNELL has addressed his countrymen in two letters of much seeming moderation, in both of them repeating the cuckoo song of "obey the law,"—which, if the insincerity of the injunction did not disgust, its tiresome repetition would. A requisition for a public meeting to petition for the recall of the Marquis of ANGLESEY has been drawn up for signature. In the mean time, the Corporation, the University, and several other public bodies in Dublin, have been to the Castle, to offer the Marquis their homage as a set-off for O'CONNELL's hostility.

We heard a story two or three weeks ago, which subsequent proceedings have not tended much to discredit, and as we have not met with it in a printed form, it may be told here. Before O'CONNELL quitted London, he waited on the new Lord Lieutenant, and after stating that he was about to visit Ireland for the express purpose of agitation, he begged it to be understood that he was actuated by no feeling of personal hostility to Lord ANGLESEY, but, on the contrary, was grateful for the civilities he had received from him during his former Viceroyalty: still he should do every thing in his power to annoy the Government of which Lord ANGLESEY was again at the head. The Marquis is said to have thanked the Member for Waterford for his candour; and to have assured him, in return, that he went to Ireland determined to support the law,—that while Mr. O'CONNELL kept within it, he was of course safe from attack; but if he went beyond it, the Marquis would hang him if he could! And with this fair exposure of their mutual intentions, the man of the people departed.

The state of Ireland is not the very best possible; but we must always accept of the descriptions of its imaginative inhabitants with a few grains of allowance. Above all, we would guard the public against the very foolish and unfounded opinion that the agitation of Ireland is the sole work of O'CONNELL. The match may light the fire, but if the principle of combustion were not in the coals, we might as well apply a candle to them. O'CONNELL is more the instrument of the dissatisfied people of Ire-

land, than he is the master. Were he to hold back, they would take TOM STEELE, or any one else, to be their representative. O'CONNELL has more law, more wit, more eloquence than his humble admirers, and hence his pre-eminence. We believe him to be stimulated in his present career by mixed motives. His dislike of England has been aggravated by his failure in the House of Commons. He might have shone there—he might have been respected and useful, if he had liked. He can, when he takes pains, speak well; he is not uninformed; he argues not unphilosophically, though is logic is not of the best school, and his acquaintance with general principles is limited. But O'CONNELL, we find, is lazy. He would treat the House of Commons, where fact is in great request, and declamation in none at all, as he does a popular meeting—he would think aloud. The House found his reasoning loose, his assertions often without foundation, the whole tissue of his addresses chaff and bran, and laughed at him. He never spoke but one speech worth listening to, and that was his speech at the bar. Again, he had but one topic—*Eye-urr-land! Eye-urr-land!* Now St. Cecilia herself could not elicit harmony from one string, and that a base one. And thus, because Mr. O'CONNELL would speak nonsense, and because his nonsense was heard as it deserved, he has taken it into his head, or rather into his heart, that the people of England are careless of his country and sufferings—while they are only tired of its blarney: and he is now seeking his revenge by outraging Aristotle, to tickle the ears of the groundlings and pealing forth, like a Russian flute-player, his solitary note, as proud of the performance as if he had Jubal's lyre and Miriams, tuneless voice combined. His hatred of Mr. DOHERTY, in like manner, though it may have indirect reference to his estimate of that gentleman's character, seems to have been immediately excited by the castigation he received from him on a subject where, if anywhere, O'CONNELL should have been at home—the Subletting Act. What, then, is the secret of O'CONNELL's power? Not the political evils of Ireland—for to perceive and to appreciate political evils, asks reflection and investigation, and no man that reflects and investigates will listen to the member's incoherencies, not the religious evils—for the priests that join with the Liberator, serve him as the Indians do the Devil, for fear, and not for love. The Irish agitation is a consequence of the physical misery of Ireland.

The people, whom O'CONNELL has power to move, are the poor and the miserable and the destitute, many of whom have been driven from their hovels by the Disfranchisement Act, and who have not even the *ultimum refugium* of the workhouse in which to find shelter. If O'CONNELL sway the freeholders small or great, it is not by the ridiculous mystification of the Repeal, but by playing off against their timorous honesty the violence of their inferior countrymen. It is to the latter that the argument of the absentees, the monstrous exaggeration of the eight millions abstracted by them, and the other *purpurei penni* of his orations, are addressed, and on them only have they direct power. What is the remedy? The *Times* talks of a Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. Our great contemporary in the same breath speaks of O'CONNELL being excited by a Jesuit confessor. Is it by way of meeting the Jesuit on his own ground, that a hinted approbation is given of a plan by which all law would be suspended, in order to reform the constitution? The disciples of Loyola hold that the and sacrifices the means. It may be difficult to feed the hungry and clothe the naked of the Irish people—it is certainly both less troublesome and less expensive to give them a proclamation, or even an act of Parliament; but we do not think its difficulty ought to prevent the attempt. The poor-laws of England are a premium on wretchedness everywhere: their effects are bad here, but they are not less mischievous in the other parts of the empire. They unnaturally lower the price of labour in one division, only to lower it more oppressively in another. Scotland bears up under the infliction, because it opposes to the balance of the poor-laws the balance of the intelligence. Ireland is in a worse condition, intellectually considered, than England; and yet we deny to her the schoolmaster and the overseer equally—we neither feed her mind nor her body. It is wonderful that in her darkness and feebleness she often totters, and sometimes falls?

The KING.—His Majesty, if we may believe the indirect evidence of the reports, continues to enjoy good health; the records of the week are wholly occupied with an account of the dinners he has taken and given. We are far from underrating the value or the importance of a good dinner, but we would rather "inwardly digest it" than talk about it. The attendance on divine service on Sunday is a good old custom, and worthy of all commendation; but when it occurs fifty-two times in the course of the year, it puzzles even our inventive faculties to describe it without running into repetitions. Airings are more varied, for they may be taken in carriage, on horseback, on foot, in the fields, in the streets, in good weather, in bad; yet even these changes have been long ago exhausted. We shall soon have nothing to say about his Majesty at all. There are no breaks in the calm current of his temper, no backslidings in the sturdiness of his honour, to give scandal a laugh and patriotism a sigh; he neither shapes inexpressibles, nor plans button-holes, nor plays the piano, nor strings necklaces—in a word, we were not satisfied by statute, that he is really and truly a King, we should be exceedingly apt to look on him as no more than a honest, intelligent, and high-spirited gentleman. Then, again, the Queen—why, she is an affectionate wife, an attentive and

indulgent mistress, a kind and considerate friend, an amiable, nay what is more commonplace still, a sensible woman—we have been told she actually yawns over cards. What is there in such a character to call forth our small eloquence? Their Majesties adulators, within and without the circle of the Court will we fear, have to abandon their ordinary principles of trade—they will be obliged to tell the truth when they praise them.

Among the visitors at the Pavilion during the week, we observe the name of the venerable Mrs. Fitzherbert; and among the residents there is the amiable daughter of the Duke of Sussex—English, like her parents, but whom our contemporaries will foolishly convert into a Frenchwoman, by calling her Mademoiselle instead of Miss D'ESTRE. How would it sound to call her mother Madame MURRAY?—*Spectator*, Jan. 15.

The territory of Belgium has been divided into four military *arrondissements*,—the first comprehends East and west Flanders; the second, Antwerp and South Brabant; the third, Limbourg and Liege; the fourth, Hainault, Luxembourg, and Namur. These grand divisions are each to be commanded by Generals; the provinces are to be commanded by officers having the rank of Lieutenant Colonels.

The Brussels journals present us with a copy of the deliberations of the Ambassadors of the Five Powers. This document bears, that the armistice agreed on by both parties is a fulfilment of the first part of the act of arbitration undertaken by the great Powers; that the separation of the two countries of Belgium and Holland is acquiesced in, on the ground that their amalgamation has been proved to be impossible; that Belgium, though set apart from Holland, is not separated from the obligations of the treaties entered into between Holland and the rest of Europe. With a view to the discussion of the measures best calculated to combine the independence of Belgium with the observance of these treaties, a plenipotentiary, appointed by the Provisional Government, is to attend the future meetings of the five Ambassadors. The resolutions agreed on are not to affect the rights of the King of the Netherlands, as he is styled throughout the document, or of the Germanic Confederation, over Luxembourg. This protocol is dated the 20th ult., and was submitted to the Congress on the 3rd instant. The Congress remark, rather drily—

"It appears to them that the raising of the blockade, and the free navigation of the Scheldt, being the principal condition of the armistice, and even of the suspension of arms, executed already on the 21st of November, the first task undertaken by the five great Powers, was not yet accomplished * * * Independent Belgium has doubtless to perform its part of the duties towards Europe; but it will be difficult to conceive what obligations can be imposed on it by treaties in which it took no part."

The plain fact is, that the five great Powers have assumed an office to which they are incompetent. Instead of leaving Belgium and Holland to settle their own disputes, they interfered to reconcile the "revolted subjects" to their "enlightened king;" but the revolters were strong, France was sturdy, and the Powers have been glad to sneak back from their false position as they best could. The attempt to make Belgium a party to the treaties concluded by the King of Holland, is equally ridiculous, and deserve to be followed up in a similar manner with the *fanfaronade* of the King's Speech. Belgium will persist in denying the obligation of these treaties; and by next protocol it will learn that they cannot be observed, for the same reason that Belgium cannot remain united to Holland—because it is impossible.

The French journals supply this week but few points for chronicle or discussion. The Chambers have been occupied in examining and voting the law respecting the National Guard. The law of election has not yet been returned from the *bureau*, in which all *projects* receive a preliminary examination. There seem doubts of its passing, small as is the extension of the franchise that it offers. The number of electors under the new law will only amount to about 300,000,—which, in a population of thirty millions, can hardly be looked on as very dangerous, even by those who consider every extension of popular rights as hazardous. The newspapers of the week have talked a great deal about the electoral *census*: whether this be the sense of the translators at the London Post-office, we know not—it seems very much like nonsense; but we suppose the electoral *census* is meant. Lafayette has addressed a long letter to the National Guard, in which he goes over nearly the same ground that he did in his speech in the Chambers on Monday last week. The Artillery of the National Guard, whose loyalty was suspected, and which had been broken up in consequence, is reorganizing.

The Irish Government has issued a manifesto against popular meetings—for the discussion of the "repeal," we suppose, for we have not heard of any other question that is at present in agitation; and, to enforce the manifesto, they have, it is added, determined on calling forth the yeomanry. "There are enow of Protestants in Ulster," say the Irish journals which give the news, "to save the country from ruin." The meaning of this—is that the Ministry which takes to itself the credit of being the most liberal and conciliatory that every ruled in Britain, under the guidance of that Chancellor whose political advice they so much desiderated, is about to convert the question of the "repeal," which is at present confined to the lowest classes of the vicinity of Dublin, into a contest between the Protestant and Catholic interests to enlist in it the same bad passions which have

lao long torn the country in pieces, and which was the special object of the Emancipation Bill to allay. The report has been since contradicted—we hope truly. We did not give the official paper that issued from the Castle. It was a temporary document directed to a temporary purpose; the present is of more general application, and will, we doubt not, be frequently had recourse to in justification, of interference which it is possible its framers did not contemplate. It is as follows:—

“Dublin Castle, December 1830.

“Having received and laid before the Lord-Lieutenant letters from magistrates in several parts of the country announcing that meetings of mischievous tendency, under various pretexts of political discussion or of public amusement, had taken place or were expected, and requesting to be informed what course the Government wished that the magistrates should pursue with respect to such meetings, I am directed by his Excellency to communicate to you the view which his Majesty's Government take of this question, and to lay down a line which it is hoped will be sufficiently distinct for your guidance in the exercise of the important duties committed to your care.

“It will, I am persuaded, be unnecessary to remind you, that meetings of the inhabitants of any parish, town or district, legally convened, and conducted in a peaceable and orderly manner, and confined to their avowed and legitimate objects, are not on any account to be molested by the civil force. The Government have no wish to check the fair expression of public opinion, nor to interfere with the right of petitioning Parliament, or of temperately appealing to those with whom the power of redressing the grievances complained of may rest.

“But I am further directed by his Excellency to observe, that, while he is most anxious to secure to the people the undisturbed exercise of their constitutional rights, it is no less his determination than his duty, in the exercise of the high office with which he has been intrusted by his Majesty, to guard against any abuse of those rights, leading to the violation of the law, or a breach of the public peace.

“The law recognizes the fair and legitimate exercise of the right of petition; it acknowledges also the right of the people to meet for the purposes of innocent recreation, and protects them in the full and free exercise of that right. But the law does not warrant any assemblies having a manifest and direct tendency to a violation of the public peace, under whatsoever name, or for whatsoever professed purpose, they may be convened; and therefore, any assemblies of persons, whether collected under the pretence of petitioning, or of public exhibitions of strength or skill, or under any other pretence whatsoever, if, from their numbers, acts, place or times of meeting, or other circumstances preceding or accompanying them, they excite in the minds of his Majesty's well disposed and peaceable subjects reasonable fear that the public peace will be thereby violated, and the lives or properties of the King's subjects thereby endangered, or if they be so constituted or conducted as to excite reasonable and well founded apprehensions, that the motives and objects of the persons so assembling are not the fair and legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but the accomplishment of alterations in the laws and constitution of the realm, by means of intimidation, and by demonstration of physical force, or by any other than legal and constitutional means—in these and in all such like cases, such assemblies, however composed, or with whatsoever professed view collected, are illegal, and are by the law denominated ‘unlawful assemblies.’

“And it is the duty of all magistrates, within whose jurisdiction such assemblies are called together, (being first duly satisfied of their illegal nature), by all lawful means within their power, to prevent such meetings, and to suppress and disperse the same.

“His Excellency relies with confidence upon the firmness, temper, and discretion of the magistracy in general; and I am directed to remind you that it is upon the union of these qualities in the local authorities that the Government must mainly depend, in case the peace of the country should be threatened. His Excellency has remarked, with much satisfaction, the humane and prudent course which the magistrates of some counties have adopted, of warning the population of their respective districts of the penalties to which they may expose themselves, if led unwarily into the commission of illegal acts; and his Excellency would recommend generally the adoption of this salutary measure, wherever the state of the country may appear to the magistrates to require any precautionary steps.

“I am directed, in conclusion, to assure you that while his Excellency will not fail to visit, with his severest displeasure any magistrates who may shrink from the due performance of functions so vitally important, so, on the other hand, your efforts for the suppression of acts of outrage or illegality will be duly appreciated and acknowledged.

“The Government will perform their part, affording you the fullest protection in the responsible exercise of your authority, and in supporting the civil force whenever it may be necessary for the preservation of the public peace.

“I have the honour to be your most obedient

humble servant,

“E. G. STANLEY.”

We give a passage of the document in italics, not because we dispute Mr. Stanley's law, but because, as laid down by him under the guidance of the Irish Chancellor, it differs so remarkably

from what was pronounced to be the law, on the occasion of the procession of the London trades, by the Chancellor of England. Lord Brougham says, that men have a right to assemble for lawful objects, and that no magistrate has a right to interfere with them so assembled. Lord Plunkett says, that whatever be the object of assembling, if the meeting excite in the minds of the peaceable and well-disposed—that is, in the minds of those who disapprove of the meeting—any reasonable fear (that is, any fear whatever, for who is to judge of its reasonableness?) the meeting is unlawful.

O'Connell has spoken a long speech against Mr. Stanley's manifesto, in which he attacks its policy, its justice, its law, and its English; and he threatens, most severely, any magistrate who dares to act on it. He has embodied his speech in a letter to the people of Kilkenny, where there have been some riotous assemblages on pretence of hurling-matches, which assemblages Mr. O'Connell is pleased to describe as the causes of the letter. It is vigorously written; the Secretary gets no quarter from the Celtic member for Waterford. Of the Union he says—

“It is by the repeal alone that you can hope to get rid of the cruel and selfish Subletting Act. It is by that repeal alone you can expect to destroy the Vestry Cesses—to put an end to infamous Grand Jury jobbing, and the entire system of Grand Jury laws. The repeal of the Union is the only measure by which rack-rents can be reduced to the fair and moderate value of the lands. To the repeal of the Union alone can we look for the abolition of tithes, and the payment of the working part of the Protestant clergy amply, according to their labours, by the State, without being any burden to the people. The repeal of the Union is the sole mode of reviving our decayed or perishing manufactures—of giving constant employment to our labourers—of procuring comfort and independence for our farmers—of compelling the landlords to spend their incomes at home—and of encouraging the commerce and general prosperity of the people of Ireland.”

Even the people of Dublin are divided, it would appear, on the “repeal” question. The Weavers Corporation met on Saturday, when a motion for the repeal being made by one of the members, no person was found to second it. The literary teachers, on the contrary, who met on Saturday also unanimously approved of it. The term “respectable,” in such cases, is equivalent to “orthodox” among ecclesiastical disputants. It is quite evident that the respectable were, in this case, the minority, or they would not have contented themselves with such a mode of opposing the Liberator. He was, of course, with the majority, and spoke long, loudly, and vituperatively. The Grand Orange Lodge is very anxious to wipe away the supposed disgrace from its members of joining in O'Connell's sentiments or processions. They had a meeting on Thursday week, when resolutions were passed, declaring that the parties who called themselves Orangemen were no Orangemen at all.—Spec. Jan. 8

RECEPTION OF THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESEA IN DUBLIN.—The reception of the Noble Marquess by the citizens of Dublin was any thing but flattering. He landed on the morning of the 24th ult. at Kingstown. A considerable number of private carriages and horsemen arrived to meet the Noble Marquess, and about half-past twelve, after receiving the congratulations of numerous friends, he left Kingstown for Dublin, accompanied by a large cavalcade, and with the military arranged in the order usually observed upon the entrance of a new Viceroy. Lord Anglesea, who was dressed in a blue coat and a round hat, rode on horseback, and looked extremely well. As he passed along the road, he was warmly greeted by many; but the majority were silent, and a portion of the crowd shouted, and exclaimed, “Dirty Doherty!” “Down with Doherty!” At various parts of the road were posted placards, with black borders, on which were inscribed, “No procession—no procession. The friends of Lord Harty and Chief Justice Doherty meet the Lord Lieutenant.” “Friends of Ireland, O'Connell, and repeal of the Union, stay at home.” There were, however, other placards, bearing the words “Welcome, Anglesea, Patron of the Irish Manufactures.” On arriving at the Castle, he was sworn in as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

BELGIUM is in a state still of angry excitement. It was stated last week, that the name of the intended Sovereign would be communicated in a day or two at farthest; but it does not appear that the sitting congress has yet determined who the Sovereign is to be. The Prince of Orange, under the advice of his friends, has published an appeal to the revolted subjects of his father, in which he offers to be any thing they can desire. The resolution, however, for the rejection of his family, remains on record; and the only man who has yet been bold enough even to hint at its being rescinded, has been hooted down for his pains. The young Prince Otho is objected to on several grounds—his minority would, one party say, throw the whole of the sovereign power into the hands of the Merode family; and another party deem his elevation objectionable because he is presumed to be merely the nominee of the Great Powers. The son of Eugene Beauharnois has been suggested to the Belgians as a fitting monarch. On this subject some angry letters have passed between Sebastiani and Mynheer Felix Rogier, secretary to the Belgic envoy at Paris. In a letter of Rogier to Congress, which they saw fit to publish, Louis Philip is described as having made some slighting remarks on the young

Count de Leuchtenberg. Sebastiani denies that any such remarks were communicated to M. Rogier; to which Rogier replies by admitting, that formally communicated they were not, but he adds that they were mentioned in conversation, and that his letter, which he meant to be strictly private, only alluded to them in that light. This is the first time, since his elevation, that we have had occasion to speak of Louis Philip except with unmixed approbation. His sneers at the grandson of Josephine were uncalled for: Eugene Beauharnois was, in many respects, as much superior to Louis of Orleans as the latter is to Charles the Tenth. It is supposed dangerous, it seems, that a relation, even by marriage, of the handful of dust at St. Helena should possess supreme power in the neighbourhood of a Bourbon. There is surely something ridiculous in this. Charles was expelled, not because of his name, but of his acts; and Louis was chosen, not for his name, but his virtues.

The interposition of the Five Powers has lately assumed a more consistent form than it had previously done. On the 9th of January, a protocol was agreed on, in which the absolute freedom of the Scheldt, and the *bond fide* observance of the armistice, are peremptorily prescribed. The protocol is a long, ill-written affair, pretty much in the form of an arrêt of a French criminal court; but its substance is unexceptionable. After setting forth the concurrence of the King of Holland and the Belgic Government, in the resolution of the Five Powers touching the Scheldt navigation, and the armistice, by their acceptance of the various protocols previously agreed on, the new protocol declares—

“That the Five Powers, having taken under their guarantee the complete cessation of hostilities, cannot allow, on the part of his Majesty, the continuation of any measure bearing a hostile character; and that this character being that of the measures which obstruct the navigation of the Scheldt, the Five Powers are obliged, for the last time, to demand their repeal.

“The Plenipotentiaries observe that this repeal must be entire, so as to restore the navigation of the Scheldt, without any right of duties or search, except those which were established in 1814, before the reunion of Belgium with Holland, in favour of neutral vessels, and of such as belong to Belgian ports; his Majesty the King of the Netherlands having declared, through the medium of his Plenipotentiary, that the vessels belonging to Belgian ports had not been, nor should be, molested, so long as the Belgians should not molest the vessels or property of the northern provinces of the Netherlands.

“Convinced that although the King, in his good faith and wisdom, will not fail to accede to all the points of their demands, yet the Plenipotentiaries are obliged to declare hereby, that the rejection of this demand would be considered by the Five Powers as an act of hostility against them; and that if, on the 20th of January, the measures which impede the navigation of the Scheldt should not cease, conformably to the promises of his Majesty himself, the Five Powers would reserve to themselves the adoption of such measures as they might consider necessary for the prompt execution of their engagements.

“With a just regard to reciprocity, the plenipotentiaries having been informed that acts of hostility had been resumed, chiefly in the environs of Maestricht; that the movements of the Belgian troops seems to indicate an intention of investing that fortress, and that the troops have quitted the positions which they were to occupy until the definitive line of the armistice should be fixed, in virtue of the enclosed declaration of the Provisional Government of Belgium, dated November 21, 1830, have resolved to authorize their Delegates at Brussels to inform the Provisional Government of Belgium, that the acts of hostility just mentioned are to cease without the least delay, and that the Belgian troops are to return immediately, agreeably to the declaration above mentioned, to the positions which they occupied on the 21st of November 1830.

“The Delegates have to add, that if the Belgian troops shall not have returned to the said positions by the 20th of January, the Five Powers will regard the rejection of their demand on this point as an act of hostility against them, and reserve to themselves the adoption of such measures as they shall deem proper to cause the engagements entered into with them to be respected and executed.”

Whatever may be said of the abstract right of the Allies to interfere—which cannot be fairly objected to now, either by the King or by the Belgians—it would be difficult to discover in the above resolution any thing like partiality or injustice to the one party or the other. The document, however, seems to have excited no small anger among the more mercurial members of the Congress. When on the 15th it was laid before that assembly, M. Robaulx, in a public sitting, proposed a resolution in which the intervention of the Allies, was denounced, as unrecognized by either Holland or Belgium: it declared—

“That the Congress and Belgium do not know, and will not recognize, any convention by which the Powers may have made themselves arbiters of the differences with Holland, especially if it gives the right of executing it by force.

“That Belgium does not ask the support of the Powers to compel King William by force to execute the armistice, because it will not acknowledge the right of intervention against either of the belligerent parties. That the protocol of 9th January, in which Belgium has taken no part, formally lays down the principle of direct and armed intervention—a principle contrary to the rights of nations.

“That if the Governments league together at London to stifle the germs of liberty wherever they appear, the holy alliance of nations will find means to break the fetters which despotism is preparing for them.”

This hasty motion was not agreed to by the Congress; and after some discussion, the mover consented to withdraw it. The mere proposal, however, shows the temper of the Belgic representatives and of the Belgic people. Perhaps the decided tone of the Allies was looked on as the more objectionable, from the fear of coincidence in the date of the protocol and of the Prince of Orange's address. The patriots of Belgium may have concluded, that the Prince, addressing them from London only two days after the peremptory resolution of the Allies was passed, relied in some measure on its tenor for the enforcement of claims which they are as little disposed to allow at the present moment as when they passed the vote which excluded the blood of Nassau from all participation in the Government of Belgium.—Spectator, Jan. 22.

The only event of domestic interest that has occurred in Paris during the week, is the dissolution of the partnership of LAFITTE and Company. It is the Minister who retires. There are numerous stories about it, but the arrangement seems to be wholly a private one.

On Saturday, a petition was presented to the Chambers from a citizen of Moas, praying for the reunion of Belgium with France. The petition served General LAMARQUE with an opportunity of making one of those patriotic tirades against Englishmen and England which we had thought that Frenchmen, since the 29th July, had acquired enough of self-respect to despise.

“We don't object,” said the orator, “to England's being rich from our spoils, and those of Holland—to her oppressing one hundred millions of Indians—to her being unrivalled mistress of the Mediterranean, occupying the principal places on the globe, from Heligoland to Singapore—from the Northern Seas to those of China; and she will not consent to allow us to escape from the iron circle which the Coalition had drawn around us! But the belfry of Notre Dame has tolled, on the 29th of July, the moment of our delivery; and the cannon of Paris have silenced the artillery of Waterloo.

A. M. de HAUSANNE exclaimed, that the General was upsetting France, when he, in fact, was only upsetting the Stagyrite. The General was extremely severe on the apathy with which the insurrection in Poland had been viewed by the French Ministers. He was replied to by Sebastiani, Guizot, and others; and the debate, like other *splasp* debates, as Mr. Hume calls them, ended where it began.—Spectator, Jan. 22.

LORD BROUGHAM.—The corporation of York have voted the freedom of that city to Lord Chancellor Brougham, to be presented to his Lordship in a box of heart of oak. The Honourable R. Petre said the oak should be supplied from the Crowthorne oak, under which, he believed, a Parliament had been held.

A FAIR EXCHANGE.—It is said that Buckingham Palace is about to be given to the Duke of Northumberland in exchange for Northumberland House, which is to be taken down in order to complete the improvements in the Strand.—Morning Herald.

STEAM POWER AGITATION.—Mr. O'Connell is to hold the future agitation meetings at Liverpool! The members are to come over by steam. Monday is fixed for the next meeting. It will end in smoke.

MR. ASTELL, THE EAST INDIA DIRECTOR.—Articles of the peace were exhibited against Henry Edgar Kearney, on Wednesday last, at the instance of Mr. Astell, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The affidavit detailed the circumstances deposed to at the police-office. An attachment was directed to issue; and on Thursday Mr. Kearney was brought up, to be bound over to keep the peace. The articles having been read, and the affidavit in support of them, the defendant was charged in custody of the Sheriff, to be detained till he entered in recognizances, himself in 500*l.*, and two sureties in 200*l.* each, for his keeping the peace for a year towards the exhibitant. (Court of King's Bench, Ex parte Astell).

PROVISIONS OF CREATURES FOR THEIR YOUNG.—It is very pleasing to observe the provisions that are made by creatures for the security, and, in many cases, comfort of their young; we see the landbirds collect a variety of materials, and where requisite, of warm substances, to shelter their broods. Others require no such provision. The water-birds provide down from their bodies to line their nests; vegetable matters would soon become damp, but this plumage contracts little moisture, and hence the eggs are kept dry in humid situations. The stop, or nest of a rabbit, is a very conspicuous instance of maternal care; the mother, plucking off nearly all the hair and fur from her stomach, and mingling it with short dry grass forms a mass of materials for the comfort of her young ones, securing them in it with great art, and visiting them with the utmost vigilance and caution. The insect weaves up the hair of its skin to form a covering, a web of cotton or of silk impervious to the contingencies of the weather—all tending to the security and well being of its young; manifesting the deep and settled affection for its offspring impressed by the Creator upon the parent, in whatever grade or state it may be placed.